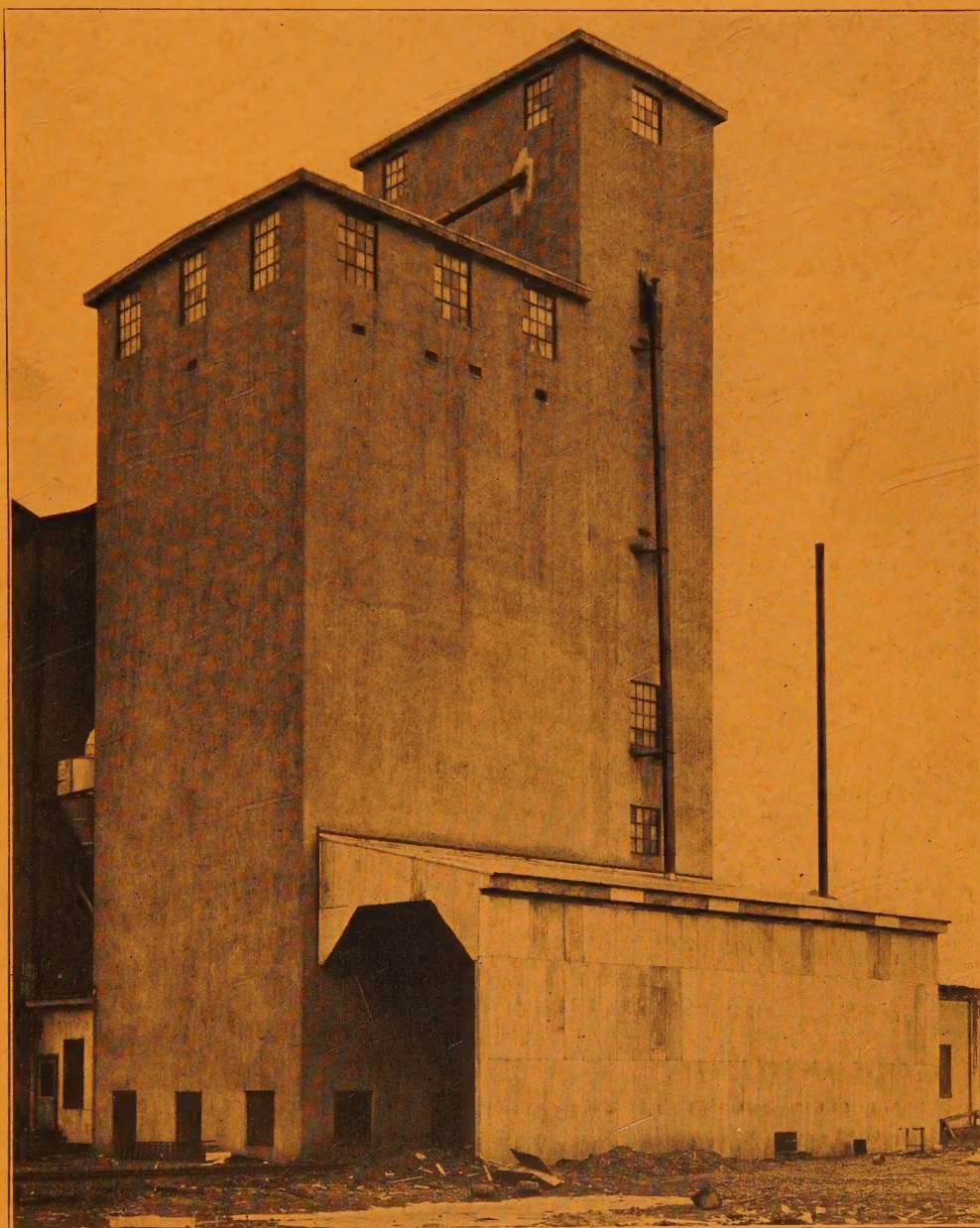


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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., April 10, 1928. Price \$2.00 Per Year. 20 Cents Per Copy.

GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

Devoted to the design, construction, equipment and operation of better grain handling plants.



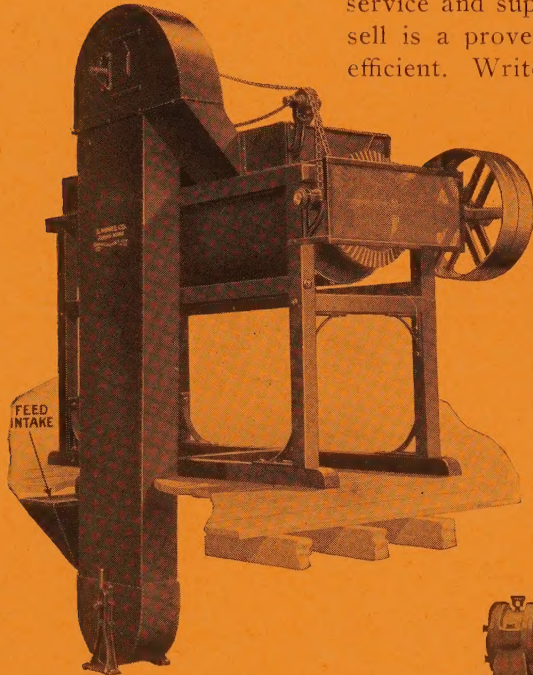
The D. H. Grandin Elevator at Jamestown, N. Y.

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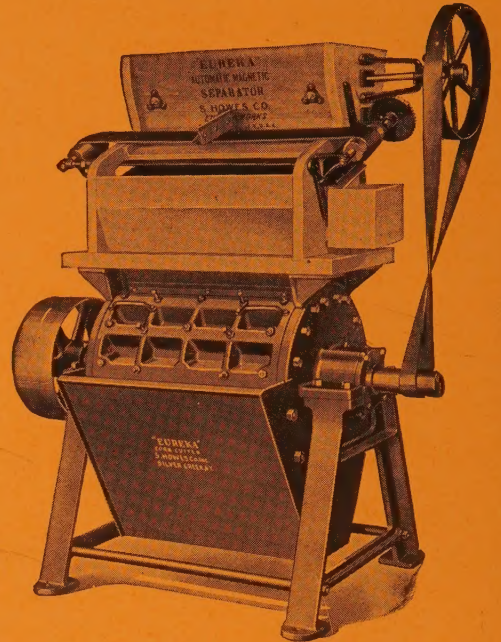
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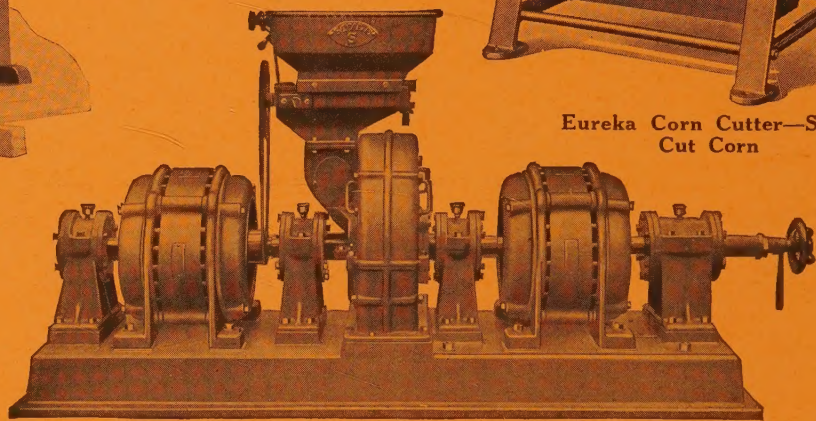
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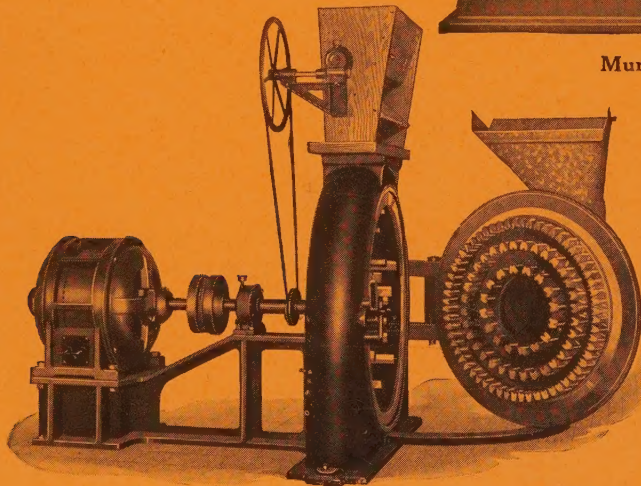
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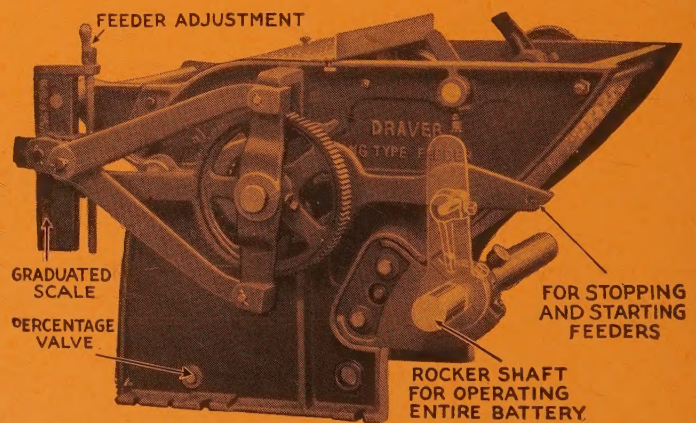
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Grain Dealers Journal

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Successors to

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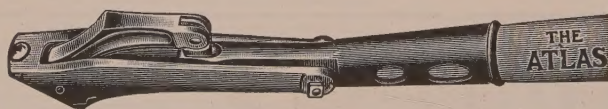
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have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

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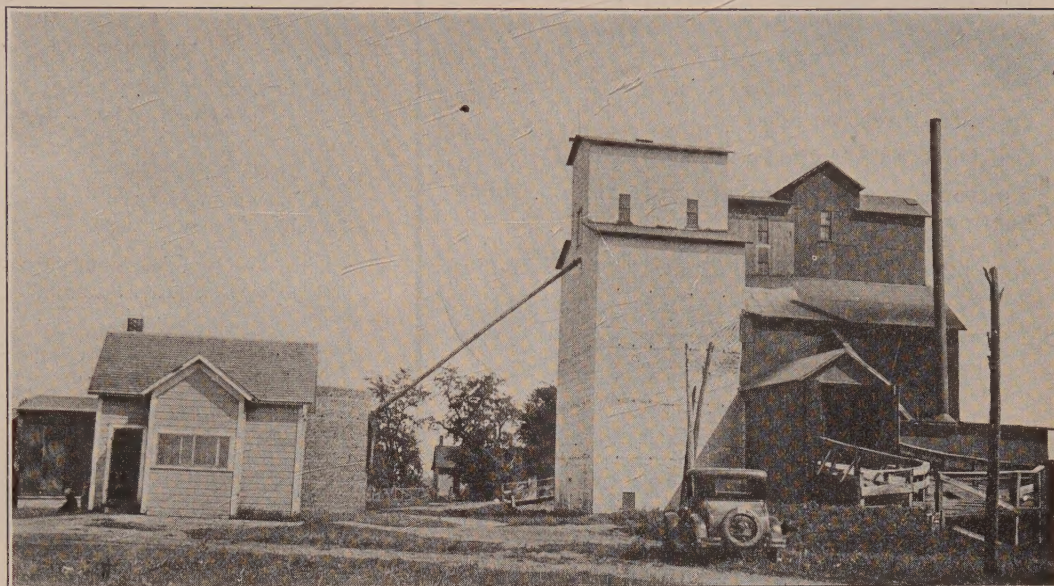
The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

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You men who plan, build, use or pay for machines of any kind, remember this: It costs more to replace a poor bearing than to buy the best one that SKF ever produced. AND SKF ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS ARE THE HIGHEST PRICED IN THE WORLD.



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"We are certainly well pleased with the service SKF Bearings have given us over a period of three years. They have proven a wise and economical investment, never giving us any trouble, seem fool-proof, and do the job in a thoroughly satisfactory way, lessen fire hazard, and ease the load on our entire equipment."

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Universal Elevator
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Operates direct on head shaft.

Self-Oiled, Self Aligned and requires no attention.

Equipped with Timken anti-friction roller bearings.

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I have not had one bit of trouble with it; my leg carrels eighteen hundred bushels per hour using a five-horsepower motor—L. W. ELY.

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No. 4000

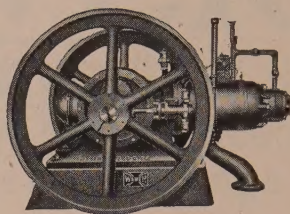
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SOLVE THIS PROBLEM

Prevent Leakage of Grain In Transit

**NO WASTE — EFFECTIVE
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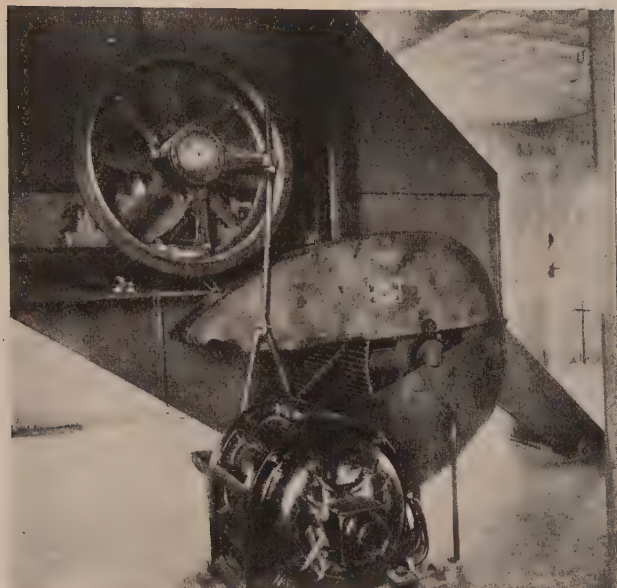
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This is the first reduction of a double reduction Morse Silent Chain Drive to elevator leg.

EITHER in single or double reductions, Morse Silent Chains are the ideal drives for elevator heads. They pull the buckets through jams in the boot without a shut-down. Their flexibility takes care of sudden overloads or fluctuations.

Morse Drives have proved economical for many leading elevators. They give 98.6% sustained efficiency, positive speed ratios and are ideal for short centers.

Publication No. 28 illustrates and describes how Morse Drives are used in leading elevators. Write for a copy.

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Morse Silent Chain Drives operating three 32-inch shipping legs, in prominent elevator.

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A simple thing—this addition of these cups to your belts. But what a difference it makes in the efficiency of the elevator.

Here are five points of SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUP superiority:

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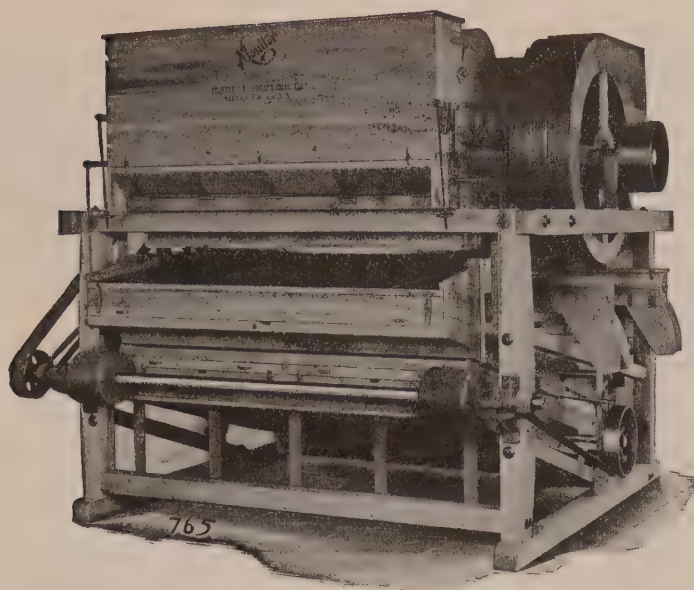
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Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

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Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



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But to put in a Cleaner that lacks that definite quality of “giving results” is to be sorry. If your cleaner wastes—if it passes dirt and offal with the grain, it is not worthy a place in your plant and costs you money to retain it.

One notable fact places the MONITOR in the right class. This is the fact that the large cleaning plants all over the land—U. S. A. or Canada—invariably specify and use the MONITOR. This means that the MONITOR gives results for such plants are quick to get rid of anything that fails to perform—they cannot afford to run such equipment and they would not use and keep the MONITOR and specify it in new plants, as they do, if it did not pay them to do so.

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\$441,661.41

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THE MILL MUTUAL Insurance companies are prepared to furnish expert opinion which will minimize both the likelihood of fire loss and your insurance cost.

On any and every question of possible fire hazard write your Mill Mutual Company or this office.

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It Would be Better

and more economical to protect your elevator against lightning than have it struck and destroyed right at a time when you need it most. This is the lightning season, so—beware.

The insurance companies allow a discount for rodged elevators sufficient to pay the cost of installation, and the Dodd System of Lightning Protection is the preferred protection.

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The Safe Fumigant for
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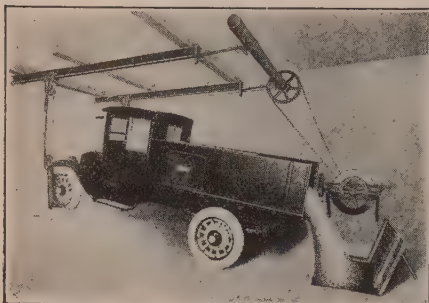
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Sent postpaid on receipt
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With the McMillin dump you can do away with the butterfly valve under dump door for divided sink, and place a separate door over each sink at a point where it will fill the sink to its capacity, —and this dump will dump from the shortest wagon to the longest truck in either or any number of dump doors desired.

Fits in old driveway as well as new.

Small amount of power required. All dumps equipped for both hand and power.

Always ready for immediate use.

Under perfect control in both raising and lowering vehicle.

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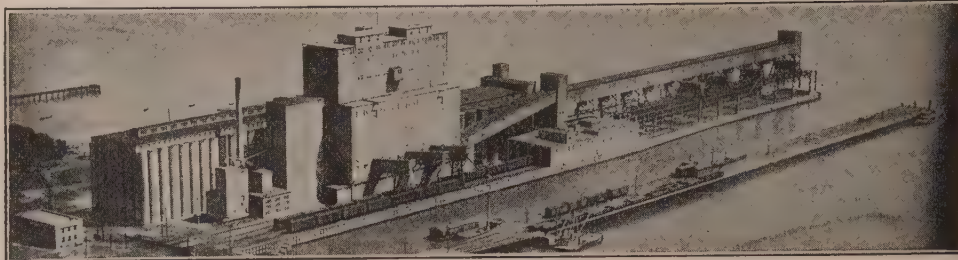
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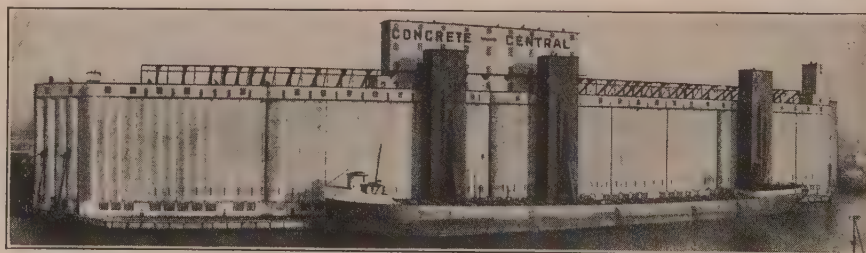
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Operated by
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N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.



Enid Terminal Elevator Co.

Enid, Oklahoma

Capacity, 1,100,000 bushels

An exact duplicate of this elevator was also designed and built by us for

Southwest Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.

Export Grain Elevator at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa. of Philadelphia Grain Elevator Co. (Reading Co.)

Constructed by

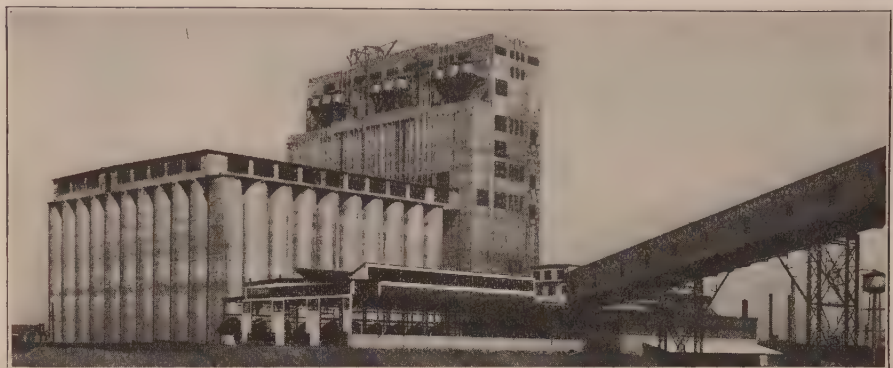
The **M. A. Long** Co.

Engineers and Constructors

Grain Elevator Department

806 Postal Telegraph Building
Chicago, Ill.

Baltimore Office: 10 West Chase Street



The Showplace of the Eastern Seaboard. Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors

Fort William, Ont.

Minneapolis, Minn.

DESIGNED for the years ahead—an advance we propose to maintain.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd.

2,500,000 Bu. Elevator

Fort William, Ont.

Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels



John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

434 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

33 Henrietta Street, Strand, London, England

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. elevator at Block, Ill., on the C. & E. I. R. R. Price \$6,000.00 cash. Address A. G. Cole, Sidney, Ill.

INDIANA—Our two elevators at Sweetser, Ind., for sale. Excellent location and doing a good business. Address Farmers Co-operative Co., Sweetser, Ind.

OHIO—15,000 bu. cribbed elevator, nearly new, electrically equipped and modern throughout; in good wheat section. Address 60G11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Three good elevators, all within distance of 20 miles, on main line road in Western Kansas wheat territory. Address 60F3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—20,000 bu. cribbed elevator in excellent condition, doing good business. \$8,000 if taken quickly, good terms. Address 59W22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

KANSAS—One 8,000 bu. ironclad and one 20,000 bu. ironclad elevator with warehouse. Individual motor equipment. Good grain and feed business. Address M. A. Bosse, 918 No. Rutan, Wichita, Kansas.

MONTANA—25,000 bu. cribbed elevator, feed mill, coal sheds, warehouse. Good location, in heart of million dollar irrigation project. "A location with a future." Write for particulars. Kyle Jones, Bynum, Montana.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Modern 40,000 bu. capacity elevator and 25,000 bu. capacity crib and small grain combined. Also tenant house, office, scales, etc. On leased ground. Priced to sell. Possession at once. Write 59Z6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR AND FUEL BUSINESS in splendid grain section with 30,000 bu. capacity and coal bins for 350 tons. Same owner 10 years and now retiring. Owns fine building on leased ground with trackage. Handled 100 cars of grain last year and 9 cars of coal. Machinery equipment very good. Price \$9,500. Business Exchange Co., 326 Hamm Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

ILLINOIS—22,000 bu. cribbed, iron clad elevator and feed mill for sale; located in town of 3,000 in excellent grain territory, on hard road, C. R. I. & P. Ry. All bins hoppers; 7x12 in. cups; 10 hp. electric motor; Fairbanks scale; Sprout, Waldron 60 hp. attrition mill. Doing fine business. For price and terms write to G. H. Allen, Mail Bldg., Galesburg, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Two elevators for sale at good adjoining stations 6 miles apart on C. B. & Q. 25,000 bu. cribbed iron clad; electric power; loading scale; cement and feed warehouse; 5 coal bins; good competition.

16,000 bu. cribbed; metal roof; new electric power; remodeled in 1927; in good condition; on private property; no competition.

Either station a good proposition but handled together will bring exceptional returns. Must sell account of health. Price and terms reasonable. R. P. Miner & Co., Alexis, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

MINNESOTA—40,000 bu. elevator, seed house and residence for sale. Only elevator in town. If interested, write M. S. Anderson Independent Elevator, Henning, Minn., for particulars.

FAULKNER, IOWA—20,000 bu. farmers elevator and modern residence for sale, located in good farming territory. All buildings in good condition. Can give possession Sept. 1, 1928. Frank J. Hayes, R. 1, Ackley, Iowa.

NEBRASKA—85,000 bu. terminal elevator in Eastern Nebraska; concrete cylindrical tank construction; electrically equipped; modern throughout. No incumbrances—terms. Address 60D12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

N. E. SOUTH DAKOTA—Elevator, flour and coal sheds. Best location, good territory. Also modern six-room residence, full basement, enclosed porch, trees. Price \$11,500, if taken soon. Address A. Hendrickson, Veblen, S. D.

KANSAS—10,000 bu. grain elevator for sale; small flour mill in connection; will sell with or without flour machinery; electric power; located in county seat in S. E. Kansas. No competitor; three railroads. Write 60D13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHEAST ALABAMA—Modern 12,000 bu. grain elevator, grist mill, chop mill and feed mill. Good live business, no competition, located on A. C. L. R.R. Also modern residence and two acres of ground adjoining elevator. Address 60F14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE AT ALPHA, MINN.

All of our elevator properties, consisting of two elevators, coal sheds, salt house, flour house, corn crib and offices together with office equipment used in connection. Priced to sell. Address Farmers Co-op. Society, John Waswo, Sec'y, Alpha, Minn.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT

EAST CENTRAL ILLINOIS—35,000 bu. well equipped grain elevator; one other privately owned elevator at station. Annual business of station about 500,000 bushels. Address 59P9 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR LEASE

OHIO—10,000 bushel capacity, electric power. Selling on account of sickness. Write H. Townsend, North Lewisburg, Ohio.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY elevator in eastern Kansas, Nebraska or Western Iowa. Will pay cash. Address D. L. Anderson, Vermillion, Kansas.

WANTED—To buy or lease an elevator in Kansas. Must be good point and have the volume of grain. State all particulars in letter. Address 60F6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HAVE A FARM of 240 acres in Mitchell Co., Iowa, highly improved, as good a farm as you will find in the state. Want to trade for a grain business in Iowa or Illinois. Address 60E12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO LEASE an elevator in north central Illinois or Iowa. Station must handle a good volume of business. Have had 30 years' experience in the grain business. Address 60E11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR WANTED in Kansas, Missouri or Nebraska. Will exchange property in Lawrence, Kansas, or farm in Southern Kansas or both for good elevator handling volume of grain, or will exchange irrigated land in Rio Grande Valley near Weslaco, Texas. Address G. G. Wiechen, General Delivery, Weslaco, Texas.

STOP! READ! THINK! This advertiser writes: "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write NOW.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two feed mills each located in good dairy and feeding community, both money makers. Address 60E3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MILLING IN TRANSIT FEED MILL

Storage for 65,000 bus. bulk grain; 21,800 sq. ft. warehouse room; all machinery for feed; no flour milled. Main line Erie R. R., private switch with track scale, best of service. Big chance to buy this plant very cheap, on easy terms. Address Empire Mills, Olean, N. Y.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

OHIO—136 acres of good land near Utica at \$45 per acre. Will trade for grain elevator in Northern Ohio. Write Max Alsdorf, Utica, O.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Best switch property in city and fine warehouse centrally located in Joplin, Mo. Address 60F15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Excellent coal and feed business located in heart of dairy district. Address 60E8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED PLANT worth \$30,000 for sale or rent; fully equipped for local retail feed business and milling in transit shipments to Boston rate points. Am 73 years old; want to retire. W. P. Thompson, Goshen, N. Y.

KENTUCKY—Large modern feed plant for sale, five story and basement, brick and concrete mill building and concrete elevator 125,000 bu. adjoining—also other warehouses—a complete plant—splendid location, advantageous transit and reshipping privileges. Best of reason for selling. Blue Grass-Elmendorf Grain Corp., Lexington, Ky.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as manager of elevator. Experienced. A-1 references. Address 60G7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MIDDLE AGED MAN with years of experience wishes connection as manager of line elevator. Address 60F17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SUPERINTENDENT of large terminal elevator for the past 15 years is now open for position. Best of references. Address 60G2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers' elevator; have had six years' experience as assistant. Good references. Address 60E1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED by man with over 25 years' experience in large terminal elevators of the Middle West. Good millwright, foreman or superintendent. Address 60G1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN WANTS position in grain elevator as mgr. or asst. Thorough knowledge grain, coal, seed, feed business, have bookkeeping experience. References furnished. 60G12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS ELEVATOR MANAGER with sixteen years' successful record desires position with good company. Good grain man. Good accountant. Experienced in all side lines. Can produce results. Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 60G16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Duplicating Grain Ticket Book, cover slightly damaged. Price 75c and postage. Order "Special 19GT."

Grain Shipping Ledger gives complete information therefrom. 1 copy soiled—printer's sample. Price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago. Order "Special 24."

One Railroad Claim Book, containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit. These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index and four sheets of carbon. Soiled, used as salesmen's sample. \$1.00 and postage. Weight 2½ lbs. Order "Special 411-A."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED

WANT ACTIVE PARTNER—Two or three good Kansas stations. I have the elevators. Address 60D22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES WANTED.

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC SCALES bought and sold. Address 60C18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Ten ton Howe hopper scale in good condition. Price \$50. A. R. Upp Grain Co., Fowler, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One four bushel Richardson Automatic Scale. Western Engineering Co., 610 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Four 1600-bu. Fairbanks-Morse hopper scales; type register beam. These scales were installed in 1922 by the Santa Fe Railroad in an elevator, which has been dismantled. If you are in the market, you will save money. J. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 15 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Type "Y" oil engine, in good condition. Minton Creamery, Harper, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Fairbanks-Morse Type "Y" 20 hp. oil engine. In use and in good condition. Levasy Elevator Co., Levasy, Mo.

FOR SALE—12 hp. Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine and a 10 hp. Acme engine, both in good running order. Have replaced them with electric motors. J. S. Cameron, Elliott, Ill.

ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED—Second-hand gasoline engines. State make and size. Louis Graff, Minier, Ill.

WANTED—A good second-hand Fairbanks-Morse Type "Y" 25 hp oil engine. Must be in good condition. A. P. Bump, Keensburg, Ill.

WANTED—Second-hand oil engine, preferably Type "Y" 25 to 50 hp. Fairbanks-Morse. Rileysburg Grain Co., Rileysburg, Ind.

WANTED

40 hp. steam engine, either center or left hand side crank. Must be in good condition. Brocton Elevator Co., Brocton, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—15 hp. General Electric motor, almost new. Will sell at big discount. Wm. F. Bolan, 1621 West St., Topeka, Kansas.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values saves time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$5.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in press-board with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables: The eighth edition is the most complete table for reducing carload weights to bushels published. The tables show reductions by 50-pound breaks as follows:

20,000 to 107,950 lbs. to 32 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 74,950 lbs. to 34 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 96,950 lbs. to 43 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 118,950 lbs. to 56 lb. bushels.
20,000 to 118,950 lbs. to 60 lb. bushels.

Bushels are printed from bold faced type in black ink; pounds in red, on heavy ledger paper, sewed and reinforced with muslin, and bound in flexible keratol covers with marginal index. Weight 6 ounces. Price \$2.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 60 ft. elevator leg complete, boot, top, shaft, pulley's belt, buckets $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Cheap. W. E. Riley, Montpelier, Ohio.

FOR SALE—25 hp. type "NB" Fairbanks-Morse oil engine; 6 ton Fairbanks wagon scale; 33 feet of 12 inch 5 ply rubber belt; 10 belt pulleys from 60 inches down. Farmers Milling & Supply Co., Honey Creek, Ind.

FOR SALE—One Barnard & Leas 100 bbl. sifter, practically new. Priced right. Address Hagerstown Grain Co., Hagerstown, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 25 hp. General Electric Motor, 110-220 volt, 60 cycle, \$175.00; one direct connected 10 hp. G. E. Motor driven Grundler Hammer Mill, fully equipped with collector and piping, \$350.00. Shultz Milling Co., Olney, Ill.

SAVE POWER—REDUCE FIRE RISK

By installing Used or New Ball or Roller Bearing Hangers and Pillow Blocks at very low prices. Transmission Machinery Co., Chicago, Ill.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

Two 22-in. double head Bauer ball bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills; 1 three pair high 9×18 Allis Feed Mill, in excellent condition; 1 Hess corn and grain drier, new, never has been set up, capacity 1,200 bu. per 24 hrs.; 1 double stand 9×24 Noye rolls, LePage cut; and 1 Weller 12 in. \times 24 in. steel elevator leg, approximately 130-foot centers, excellent condition. For reasonable quotations on all kinds of mill and elevator equipment write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,

9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY BARGAINS.

One slow speed Hughes Hammer Mill (best made); one No. 4 Jay Bee Mill; one No. 1 Gruendler Mill; 20" Monarch Attrition Mill with 2-20 hp motors; 24" Dreadnaught with 30 hp motor; 22" Bauer Bros. Mill; 18 & 20" Dreadnaught Mills; 16" Robinson; 18" Halstead; two Burton Mixers (horizontal); one Vertical Batch Mixer (at bargain price); dust collectors; grain cleaners, all makes and sizes; 9×24 feed roll, 2 pr. high; 9×14 , 3 pr. high; 9×24 , 3 pr. high feed rolls; 25 hp Type "Y" Fairbanks-Morse engine; 15 hp Type "Z" (nearly new) Fairbanks-Morse engine; motors: $7\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 30, 15, 20, 10, 10 and 1 hp (some of these motors are new); iron elevator boots; a few large elevators; cotton belt and cups, all sizes; a few large pulleys; also small pulleys; clutches, all sizes; tighteners; roller bearings; magnetic separators; Clipper seed cleaners; four water wheels; Hess Cutler & Huhn Driers; one Humphrey Elevator Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

BOILERS FOR SALE.**FOR SALE**

Two 350 hp. Atlas Water Tube Boilers. Two 350 hp. Heinie Water Tube Boilers. Nine 150 hp. Erie Shell Return tubular boilers. Save money. Communicate with J. Goldberg & Sons, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

SEED CORN—Reid's Yellow Dent, Southern Prolific Ensilage, 95% germination. Write Albert McGrain, Corydon, Ind.

CERTIFIED PURE SEED CORN—Reid's, Yellow Dent and Laptad's 90 Day Red, 99% germination. Laptad's Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

SEED CORN FOR SALE—Early Murdock, grown from certified seed. Germination 92%. Shelled and graded. \$3.00 per bushel. Write Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

HAY FOR SALE—WANTED

GET FULL MARKET value for your hay and straw. Ship to John Devlin Hay Co., Inc., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. ALFALFA HAY for sale. Write for delivered prices.

GRAIN WANTED.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for Oat Clippings and Grain Screenings of all kinds. Leeson Grain Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

LITTLE GIANT ELEVATORS

Copper Bearing Galvanized Steel Portable Elevators, widest sections, Greatest capacity, Greatest strength, Greatest life. Will elevate all small grains and ear corn. Catalogue shows different types.

PORTABLE ELEVATOR MFG. CO.
276 McMunn St., Bloomington, Ill.

For Sale

Second-Hand Grain Elevator Equipment

Boilers—

Two (2) 300 H. P. Edgemoor Water Tube Boilers, built in 1899. In good order except tubes.

Steam Pipe—

About 300 ft. of 10-inch Wrought Iron Pipe, Extra Heavy, Sleeve Joints, Two Copper Expansion Bends, in good order.

One (1) 10-inch Cochrane Steam Separator, in good order.

Steam Engines—

Two (2) 20" \times 30" Buckeye Engines, center cranks, two fly wheels on each. Strongly built and in good order.

One (1) 12" \times 15" Skinner Engine, old type, in good order.

One (1) 14" \times 18" Buckeye Slide Valve Engine.

Clutches—

Twelve (12) 36" Steel Plate Clutches, Webster Mfg. Co., in good order.

Fans—

Six (6) 60" Fans, 4 Blades, $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, with bearings, in good order.

Scales—

Twelve (12) Reading Hopper Scales, 80,000 lbs. capacity.

Twenty-four (24) Keystone Hopper Scales, 45,000 lbs. capacity.

Shafting, Pulleys, Etc.—

About 500 ft. Shafting, varying from 3 $\frac{15}{16}$ " to 6 $\frac{7}{16}$ " diameter, with couplings and bearings in good order. Mostly Wrought Iron.

Eighteen (18) Pulleys 20" Face, 72" dia., 4 $\frac{15}{16}$ " Bore.

Twelve (12) Pulleys 20" Face, 60" dia., 4 $\frac{15}{16}$ " Bore. Four (4) $\frac{1}{4}$ " Rope Sheave Pulleys, 10 grooves, 84" dia., 4 $\frac{15}{16}$ " Bore.

Six (6) 1" Rope Sheave Pulleys, 10 grooves, 72" dia., 4 $\frac{15}{16}$ " Bore.

Six (6) 1" Rope Sheave Pulleys, 10 grooves, 84" dia., 4 $\frac{15}{16}$ " Bore.

The above are elevator leg head pulleys and drives with bearings and shafts in good order.

Elevator & Conveyor Belts—

Nineteen (19) Elevator Leg Belts, 8 ply, Rubber, 20" wide, 315' long, with 18" buckets attached.

Five (5) Elevator Leg Belts, 8 ply, Canvas, 20" wide, 315' long, with 18" buckets attached. Practically new.

Eight (8) Conveyor Belts, Double Leather, 20" wide, 51' 6" long.

Three (3) Conveyor Belts, 8 ply Rubber, 20" wide, 51' 6" long.

One (1) Conveyor Belt, 8 ply Canvas, 20" wide, 51' 6" long.

Philadelphia Grain Elevator Co.

F. JASPERSEN, Manager

Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

BUCKEYE BRAND FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co
CINCINNATI OHIO

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CANE
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY, Inc.
Louisville, Kentucky
Buyers and Sellers of All
Varieties of Field Seeds
Headquarters for Redtop Orchard
Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

L. TEWELES SEED CO.
Distributors of
BADGER BRAND SEED
Milwaukee, Wisc.

COURTEEN Seed Company

Weekly Price List on Request.
Milwaukee, Wis.

J. G. PEPPARD SEED COMPANY

Buyers SEEDS Sellers
ALFALFA, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, SWEET CLOVER KANSAS CITY, MO.

Tobin-Quinn Seed Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

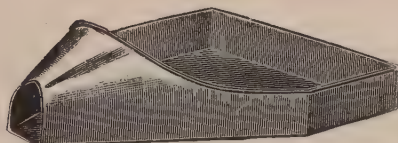
THRESHERS & CLEANERS
HIGH GRADE MISSOURI BLUE GRASS

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

KELLOGG
SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities. Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00. Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65.

Send All Orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill

North American Seed Co.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CLOVERS—TIMOTHY
ALFALFA

Get our samples and prices before buying

CORNELI

Seed Company

Saint Louis, Missouri
FIELD—GRASS—GARDEN SEEDS
Weekly Price List on Request

This space
is yours

If you are the first to apply for it.

GRAIN TRADERS

Send for "Investment Buying", a 50-page book just off the press showing profits made in fifteen years of trading in grain (by years). Experience—not theory.

Tells:

Safe quantities to trade in according to capital; Common mistakes made in grain trading; Methods used by most successful traders; Seasonal trends; Calendar trading; Market factors; Effect of Group Buying, and other data.

Ainsworth's Financial Service

Box G

Mason City, Ill.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Gross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight. 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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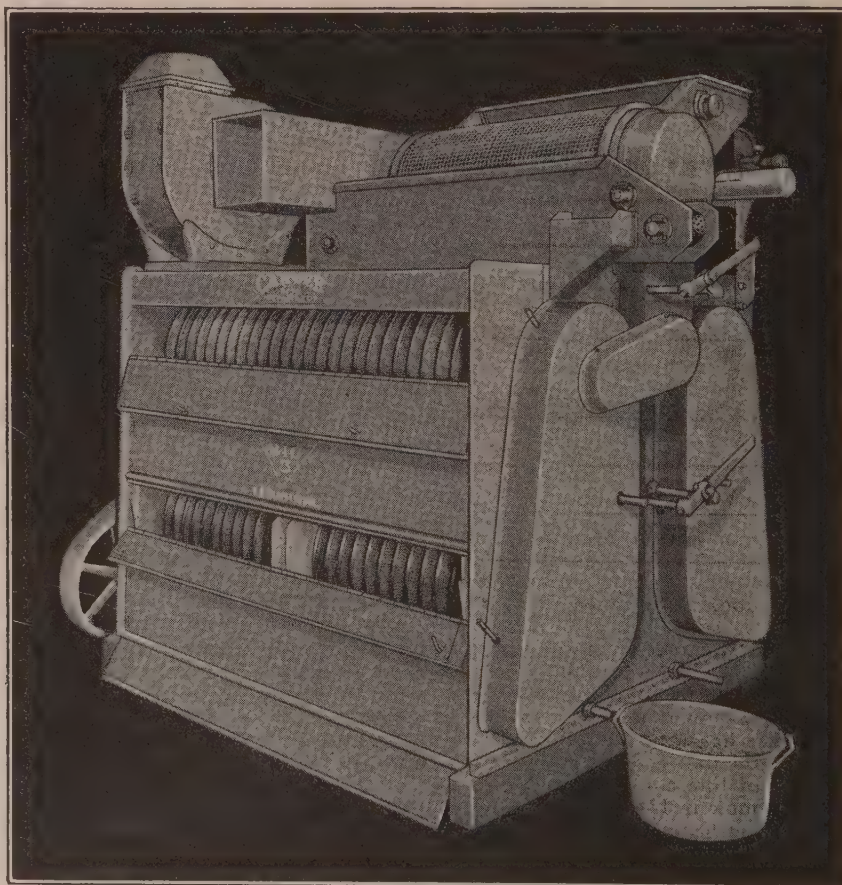
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, APRIL 10, 1928

SO MANY ELEVATOR fires are reported in this number that we are almost tempted to get out a Fire Prevention Number.

A REPORT from you on the acreage and condition of growing grain in your section would be appreciated by our readers.

ANOTHER fire is credited to having started in the dust collector of a Minnesota elevator. Why are so many fires starting in dust collectors?

YELLOW oats that were a problem in Iowa ten years ago now are troubling the Canadian authorities to find a place in the official grades soon to be established, as published elsewhere.

"GRAIN BOUGHT right is half sold" is credited to an Oklahoma wheat buyer of experience at a recent meeting of dealers at Enid. If every grain buyer would keep this statement in mind and persistently refuse to raise his own bid or over-bid the market then they would have some chance of handling grain at a profit.

PORTABLE LADDERS are directly responsible for so many serious accidents about grain elevators it would seem that every elevator owner would chop up all weak, rickety, worn-out ladders and replace them with the most substantial ladders obtainable. Accidents are reported so frequently as being caused by unstable ladders, elevator owners should in the interest of their employes forbid the use of such equipment.

PROTESTING TO your representative in Congress against the enactment of radical legislation regulating and interfering with the grain business will help to prevent the enactment of many of the crazy bills now pending.

CHECKING freight bills has been found so profitable many shippers stubbornly refuse to pass any bill until it has been checked and rechecked. Shipping around the terminal markets has placed new responsibilities upon shippers that many have ignored.

THE EXTREMELY low condition of soft red winter wheat would be a real calamity if there was not time to plant other crops such as oats and corn on the abandoned acres. The higher price realized by those who succeed in growing a crop of wheat will more than compensate for the loss.

THE STAND taken by grain commission firms in seeking to be relieved of the necessity of disclosing the business of their customers to the Sec'y of Agriculture is most commendable and they should be supported not only by every one in the grain trade, but by every American citizen who cherishes the right to contract without interference by a lot of political vote chasers.

THE ARBITRATION FEATURE of association work is alone worth far more to the grain trade than what the trade associations cost to maintain. But that is only one of the real advantages to the dealers who associate together for the solution of their common problem. The state associations are doing more effective work in their local territory today than ever and naturally the live, progressive dealers are giving them more active support.

THE SMUT in wheat of the Canadian provinces has been materially reduced thru the educational work of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The results obtained from its circulars and pamphlets sent to the grain growers of the infested districts has effected a material reduction in the number of cars of smutty wheat received from those sections. If the country grain buyers would take up the campaign and install power machinery for mixing copper carbonate with smut infested seed grain he would get more good grain and his farmer patrons would realize a better price for that which they bring to market. Smutty seed affords the country elevator operator a real opportunity for helping his customers.

ROBBERS, AS is reported in the news columns of this number, took \$45.00 from a grain elevator office at Paxtell, Kansas, \$319.00 from an elevator office at Springfield, N. Y., two bags of clover from an Iowa elevator and fifteen bags of clover from a Wisconsin elevator. The stealers of both lots of clover are now in durance vile. Most of the elevator operators who have been robbed of clover seed the past winter have caught the culprits. Either all grain men are good detectives or all stealers of clover seed are inexperienced thieves for they neglect to cover up their tracks. However, it would be just as well for elevator owners to lock up their plants more securely and thus reduce the chance of losing their property.

MILWAUKEE'S Chamber of Commerce has been rewarded for its protest against a late opening of navigation, the U. S. Department of Justice having got after the Lake Carriers Ass'n with a sharp stick.

THE PROMOTERS and managers of grain pools do not seem to have sufficient popularity with owners of co-operative elevators even to get an invitation to "look in" at the annual convention. The co-operative leaders know enough about business to understand the folly of attempting to market grain profitably thru pools in the management of which the owners of the grain have no voice.

PROTEIN CONTINUES to make much trouble for country elevator operators who attempt to reflect the premium merited by protein percentage wheat back to the farmer. It is next to impossible to pay the full premium merited by each high grade of wheat and the best the buyer can do is to strive to pay a fair average percentage of the premium justified by the protein tests reported on his shipments.

WHAT DO you charge for grinding feed, fine, coarse and medium? Grinders whose experiences have been reported in recent numbers of the Journal disclose the fact that the placing of a separate meter on the wiring supplying electricity to the feed grinder has generally resulted in an increase of 200% to 300% in the charge for grinding. Grinders who are anxious to get the cost of their grinding plant back before it is worn out owe it to themselves to investigate carefully their own costs.

RUMORS of Russia's agriculture revival reaches us frequently but the Bolsheviks persist in driving grain into hiding by their confiscatory practices so the great Black Bear experiences real difficulty in securing enough home-grown grain to feed its own people. When a stable government is established Russia will again export grain in such a volume as to depress the prices of all American farm products, then our professional agitators and political potboilers will weep and howl.

THE OWNER of the elevator not protected by standard lightning rod equipment will find small consolation in the fact that the house has not yet been struck. Each approaching thunderstorm makes him wish earnestly that his plant was fully protected and as it subsides he inspects every one of his buildings for smoke or other evidence of fire and damage. The cost of lightning protection is so small no elevator owner can afford to worry over the danger to his property.

THE BILL, H. R. 8907, would define the half bushel as 1075 21/100 cubic inches, when it could be more exactly stated by halving the real bushel, which is a measure 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, and the quarter could be stated as 9¼ by 8 inches, avoiding the elaborate decimals. The joker in this bill is that the bureaucrat at the head of the Department of Agriculture is empowered to fix tolerances from the standard, so that a bushel might be anywhere from 2135.42 to 2165.42 cubic inches. Why tamper with our well-known standards? What will the meddling politicians do next?

COMBINES are appearing in small grain territory in increasing numbers so operators of elevators having no drying facilities need to caution farmers against cutting grain before noon and against marketing the grain before it has dried out sufficiently to stand shipment without heating.

SENATOR McNARY persists in his attempt to force the Government into the grain business. He does not guarantee that the move will help the grain growers, but the agitators have convinced him that something must be done for the farmers who are burdened with speculative debts so he willingly promotes his impractical scheme for boosting prices. He overlooks the fact that any artificial inflation of the U. S. grain markets will surely result in a material increase in the production so that the Government will soon need to give the grain growers more help.

ELEVATOR MANAGERS at a recent meeting in Kansas took a vote on the most profitable sidelines and the most troublesome matter in a year's business with the result that those in attendance obtained some first-hand convictions that were most enlightening. The practice should prove an attractive feature of every gathering of elevator operators. Classifying the convictions of the elevator managers not only reflects their experiences, but crystallizes their opinions so that those who discussed the results have the benefit of the experiences, convictions and arguments of men who have lived with the problem.

GRADING GRAIN purchases by the same rules governing the grading of grain at the terminal markets must eventually become the common practice with country elevator operators who are desirous of handling grain on a living margin. The hesitancy with which country buyers attempt to classify their purchases proves conclusively that they lack confidence in their ability to judge quality in grain. Buying grain by kinds instead of by grade is sure to bring unexpected losses everywhere, hence it is to the advantage of every buyer to scrutinize all purchases vigilantly in hope of averting losses. Eventually all grain will be bought from farmers on grade.

CORPORATIONS will be taxed twice as much as partnerships and individuals if the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury are accepted. Congress has made so many liberal appropriations that the Secretary now insists the income tax revenue of the Government must not be reduced more than two hundred and one million dollars so he insists that the tax on the net profits of corporations shall only be reduced 12% annually instead of to 10% as demanded by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He is willing to permit an exemption of \$3,000 for all corporations having a net income not in excess of \$25,000. The original proposition of the House was to tax the net incomes of such corporations only 6% or one-half of what is now deemed necessary. If Congress continues its program of extravagant appropriations for all kinds of vote catching propositions then it may be the present tax will be continued indefinitely.

THE ABANDONMENT of a large percentage of the winter wheat acreage in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio will help to make a strong market for the winter wheat of the Southwest. Judging from reports reaching us in many districts the three states named will ship in a lot of wheat for seed as well as wheat for food.

GROUND DAMAGED OATS from the crops of 1927 seem to be giving a blackeye to the stock of oats in store as the Dept. of Agri., is to be urged to instruct all licensed inspectors to grade weathered oats more rigidly. So oat shippers need to discriminate more vigilantly against weathered oats in future purchases.

Radical Legislation.

Congressmen are keen to follow the opinions of their home constituency, and the encouragement given radical ideas in Congress can only be due to a failure on the part of the substantial citizen at home to write or telegraph their representative a vigorous condemnation of such uneconomic measures as the McNary-Haugen Bill, the Caraway Bill and the Boulder Dam Bill.

The Boulder Dam Bill seeks greatly to increase the acreage under irrigation that would add to the surplus crops alleged to be the cause of the farmer's troubles, that the McNary Bill is alleged to relieve. Why expend hundreds of millions of dollars to increase the surplus crops which under a McNary Bill would have to be exported at the cost of the domestic consumer?

The Caraway Bill to turn over the cotton and grain exchanges to the bureaucrats of the Department of Agriculture has been given the right of way for passage at a time when grain merchants of Chicago are petitioning the courts to give them relief from the ruinous burden of the present Grain Futures Act.

The Purnell Bill to appropriate \$10,000,000 for corn borer work made no headway while delegations of taxpayers and farmers from Ohio appeared at Washington to protest this waste of public money; but last week a small delegation from Ohio of farmers who hoped to be paid for cultivating their land out of the Federal treasury spoke in favor of the bill. In order that they might each get their \$2 per acre the bill was amended so that not over 1 per cent could be expended for machinery, and 9 per cent for overhead, and in that form the bill, carrying \$7,000,000, passed. Such a pauperizing graft has nothing to recommend it to anyone other than pap-suckers. Even the head of the Bureau of Entomology condemned it as bad policy.

Just as the corn borer bill moved in the direction of least resistance toward speedy passage so will other measures be enacted to benefit special interests and office-holders when the citizenship neglects to inform the Congressmen as to the desires of the great mass of the people. Give your Congressman your convictions on these matters of public interest and thereby increase the chance of intelligent consideration. The agitators at Washington are looking out for their own interests first, last and all the time.

The Value of Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

An ounce of prevention is always worth a ton of cure, whether it be with a broken leg or with a fire in your cupola. Every elevator owner is thrown into despair by a fire in his house because he thinks the chance of extinguishing the flames is so meager that the burning property is not of much value. Like King Richard he then shouts desperately for water and a fire extinguisher. Had he vigilantly taken steps to prevent the occurrence of fire in his elevator, he would not have developed an urgent need for fire extinguishing apparatus. More than one-half of the grain elevator fires which occur each year are credited to unknown causes, so if the elevators are to be saved from the flames the owners must not only adopt measures to correct all known hazards of their plants, but also to provide every fire extinguishing apparatus which will in any way contribute to the extinguishing of fire when it is discovered in the elevator.

Last year the Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Insurance Co. received reports of 154 fires in grain elevators insured by it; 68 were total losses; 68 were partial losses and in 18 fires no claim for damage was made. In 86 of the fires reported during 1927 total losses were prevented by the following apparatus:

Total Losses Prevented in 1927.			
	Num-ber	Amount at Risk	Loss
Extinguished by			
Barrels and Buckets	16	\$170,060	\$ 599.64
Chemical Extinguishers....	18	210,292	365.97
Stand Pipe and Hose.....	2	8,000	43.51
Automatic Sprinklers	2	35,000	101.74
Volunteer Fire Department	9	52,755	1,415.81
Regular Fire Department.	22	211,899	5,757.07
Fire Resistive Enclosure..	1	16,000	.00
No Device Used	16	132,525	104.26
Totals	86	\$836,531	\$8,388.00

The experience of elevator owners in these 86 fires proves conclusively the great advantage of providing facilities for fighting fire. Thru the devices listed a possible loss of \$836,531 was reduced to \$8,388, or in other words the fire loss of 86 elevator owners was reduced 99% by the exercise of foresight in providing apparatus for extinguishing fires in grain elevators. The detailed statement of the experiences of these 86 elevator owners should be worth serious consideration by every other elevator owner to the end that their losses may also be reduced 99% when the fire occurs.

During the 25 years the company has been writing grain elevators and contents 12½% of all fires occurring in plants insured by it were extinguished thru the prompt use of barrels and buckets and extinguishers. The total amount of insurance in force on the property saved at the time fires occurred was \$2,636,577. That is a strong testimonial to the efficacy of this simple, inexpensive fire fighting equipment.

RAIL FREIGHT rates on grain must continue at the present high figures until the railroads are relieved of the necessity of paying excessive wages. The politicians have boosted the pay of railway workers so frequently that high freight rates have been necessary to keep the carriers out of bankruptcy. Obtaining relief from high rail rates thru the establishment of the warrior barge service at the expense of the tax-payers is not a fair or a permanent relief for the farmer from high transportation costs.

Oats Contract Grades Not to Include Cereal Oats.

A special com'te of the Chicago Board of Trade investigating the whole situation with regard to cereal oats, and composed of Lowell Hoyt, Barnett Faroll, John E. Brennan, D. J. Kennedy, G. W. Hales, R. A. Schuster, J. J. Stream, Ed. Hymers, Victor E. Herter, recently made the following report to the directors:

After weighing carefully all the evidence submitted, it is the conclusion of the com'te that pin oats commonly called cereal oats, do not possess equal feeding quality with so-called natural oats. Nor does the evidence indicate that so-called cereal oats bring a price equal to the natural oats in most of the principal markets, including Chicago. Because of this disparity in the two types, both as to market value and feeding quality, the com'te believes that the delivery of oats in Chicago regular elevators showing a predominating mixture of so-called cereal oats is detrimental to the best interests of the grain trade in general, as well as to the members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

For the further consideration of the directory, the com'te desires to state that the percentage of small-berried, pinney, or cereal variety found in country run No. 2 white or No. 3 white oats ranged from 20% to 40% on the crop of 1927. In normal crops the percentage of small oats, as described above, is said to range from 10% to 20%, and even higher.

In arriving at our conclusion as to the percentage of small-berried oats that should be allowed in our contract grades, the com'te has taken the maximum per cent of the 1927 crop, and which per cent was arrived at thru the examination of a fair number of samples made up by the Sampling Department, submitted to and examined by the com'te, and which are considered as good tender on future contracts.

The com'te seeks to protect the integrity of the oat deliveries on the Board of Trade, and, to the end that Chicago warehouse receipts shall at all times represent a class of merchandise attractive to both distributor and consumer, it respectfully presents the following recommendation:

Your com'te is convinced that the delivery of small-berried, immature oats of the pinney variety, commonly known as cereal oats, on future contract at Chicago is detrimental to the farmer, eastern user, and last but not least, the entire grain trade, and, accordingly recommends that you at the earliest possible moment urge the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington to amend the oats standards so that oats containing over 40% of the variety described above, when determined by screen or sieve test of an adopted standard type, shall not be graded higher than No. 4 white oats. The com'te would also recommend a stricter interpretation of the grading rules as applied to weathered or ground damaged oats.

The com'te found in its careful investigation that the very liberal interpretation of weathered oats by the United States Department of Agriculture, as applying to the crop of 1926, on such oats as were received in the Chicago market, was responsible for a large part of our present difficulties, and that this liberal grading proved harmful to our market thru the creation of low quality contract grades of oats in public elevators for delivery purpose, and which the investing public later found could not be disposed of to advantage.

The com'te would also recommend that immediate action be taken to rescind the recent rule which increased the delivery discount on No. 3 white oats to 3c per bushel, and the former rule which permitted the delivery of No. 3 white oats at 1½c discount be reinstated. Unless that is done, the com'te feels that the oat raiser would be unduly penalized and the market seriously injured by the diversion of northwest hedges and the shipment of cash oats to other markets which rightfully belong to Chicago. The com'te has found in its extended investigation that many voted for the passage of the recent rule as a protest against the almost 100% delivery on futures contracts of the small-berried pinney variety of oats.

Acting on the report the directors on Mar. 27 adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the report of the Special Com'te on Oats be adopted and its recommendations approved; further, that Messrs. Lowell Hoyt, John E. Brennan, F. T. Bascom and W. J. Farrell be appointed a com'te to carry this report to the Department of Agriculture after they have determined the size of the sieve to separate the pin oats, and urge the department to change their standards to correspond with the recommendations contained in the report and make such change effective for the 1928 oat crop, if possible; also, that the com'te be requested to obtain a petition from the membership to rescind the present rule making No. 3 white oats deliverable on contracts at 3c per bushel discount and reinstate the old rule making No. 3 white oats deliverable at 1½c discount.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

April 13-14. California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Los Angeles, Calif.

April 24. Mount Vernon (Ohio) district meeting Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, Curtis Hotel.

April 28. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n Spring meeting and annual election, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

May 1-2. Western Grain Dealers Ass'n twenty-eighth annual convention, Sioux City, Ia., Martin Hotel headquarters.

May 10-11. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n thirty-fifth annual convention at Joliet, Ill., Hotel Louis Joliet headquarters.

May 15-16. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n thirty-first annual meeting, Dodge City, Kan., headquarters at the new "Lora-Locke" Hotel.

May 18-19. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Enid, Okla.

May 21-22. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n thirty-first annual convention, Fort Worth, Texas.

May 24-26. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n Twentieth Annual Convention, West Baden Springs Hotel, West Baden, Ind.

May 31-June 1-2. Pacific Coast Seedsmen's Ass'n third annual convention, Portland Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 15-16. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n annual convention, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 18-19. Montana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Wolf Point, Mont.

June 19-20. Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n 49th Record Breaking Jubilee and Convention, Argonne Hotel, Lima, O.

June 21-23. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n tenth annual convention, Monteleone Hotel, New Orleans, La.

June 26-27. Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 27-29. American Seed Trade Ass'n Annual Convention, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June —. Farmers Managers Ass'n of Nebraska, mid-summer meeting, Omaha, Nebr.

Aug. 20-22. National Hay Ass'n Annual Convention, Fort Wayne, Ind.

August —. Oklahoma Seedmen's Ass'n, Stillwater, Okla.

Sept. 24-26. Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Boston, Mass.

The grain dealer pays "cash" for grain bought. Wonder how the farmer would like it if the grainman charged the grain bought? Try it on some of your heaviest "chargers" some time, for isn't a "turn about fair play?"

The average person can turn his handicaps into assets if he will use them as a challenge to success, not as an excuse for failure.

C. M. Harrington of Minneapolis Passes Away in California.

Charles Medbury Harrington, 72, an outstanding figure of the grain trade of the Northwest, passed away on March 27 at Pasadena, Calif. He was born in 1855.

Mr. Harrington was president of the Van Dusen Harrington Co. of Minneapolis, in which market he was a familiar figure for close to four decades.

He had only been in balmy California a few days, having left Minneapolis directly following the recently announced organization of Van Dusen-Harrington, Inc.

His health was deemed to be par; however, on his way to church on March 25 he was stricken with apoplexy. He was ill but a short time, failing to rally.

Mr. Harrington was a resident of Minneapolis for over 45 years, having come west from his birthplace, New Berlin, N. Y., as an adolescent telegraph operator for the Northwestern Railroad. He was first stationed at Rochester, Minn., where a friendship grew up with G. W. Van Dusen, a grain dealer there.

His life reads like a novel, for after about a twelfth-month Mr. Harrington returned to his native city to marry Miss Grace Ross. Albany, N. Y., next claimed him, having engaged in the wholesale grocery business there.

It was in 1872 that he returned to Rochester, at the call of Mr. Van Dusen. Some eleven years later (1883) he was promoted to branch manager at Minneapolis.

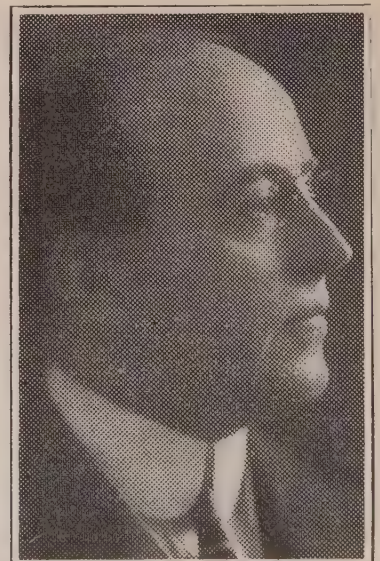
Six years later (1889) he and Mr. Van Dusen organized the Van Dusen Harrington Co. He was president thereof until his passing last month.

Besides being interested in several grain companies, he was also interested in the lumber business, insurance and banking.

Mr. Harrington was a charter member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce as well as a past president, having held this office from 1890 until 1900. Even at the time of his death he was chairman of the Nominating Com'te of that organization, reflecting his untiring activities in its affairs.

He was prominently identified with other leading business, civic and philanthropic activities, and was one of the earliest members of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Ass'n. He was deeply interested in religious affairs and the activities his church undertook. He was also a trustee of the Y. M. C. A.

His wife passed away nearly eight years ago. Surviving Mr. Harrington is his daughter, Mrs. Walter G. Hudson, wife of the president of the newly organized Van Dusen-Harrington, Inc., and a sister, Mrs. W. J. Mann, of New Berlin, N. Y.



C. M. Harrington, Minneapolis, Minn., Deceased.

I wrote down my troubles every day
And after short years
When I turned to heartaches passed away.
I read them with smiles, not tears.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Are Bs/L Preferred Accounts?

Grain Dealers Journal: In some of your Journals I have seen in your "Supreme Court Decisions" that Bs/L deposited in banks were not regarded as general deposits, but in event of a bank's closing would be termed a preferred account. Kindly advise relative to the matter.—C. N. Bunds, Clifton, Kan.

Ans.: If there is printed on the face of the draft a notice reading: "This draft is a cash item and is not to be treated as a deposit. The funds obtained thru its collection are to be accounted for to us and are not to be commingled with the other funds of the collecting bank," then owner of draft is a preferred creditor.

It was so held in *Kansas Flour Mills Co. v. New State Bank of Woodward*, 256 Pac. Rep. 43, and fully published in the *Grain Dealers Journal* of June 25, 1927, page 717.

Buyer Liable for Wrongful Refusal of Car.

Grain Dealers Journal: A car we sold for No. 3 to an interior point was refused on arrival on account of the party thinking it was not No. 3 corn. We had it forwarded to a terminal where it was inspected and did grade No. 3 yellow. This made us some extra expense in the way of demurrage, getting the draft back and in several other ways. The total amount would possibly not amount to more than \$20, but we are wondering if he should bear the extra expense we were put to?—Buckeye Elevator Co.

Ans.: Buyer is liable to the seller for breach of contract and for the damages resulting by reason of seller having to dispose of the corn elsewhere.

If seller established his loss by prompt sale of another car in the same position, buyer would not be entitled to any rise in the price if the identical car rejected was held by seller for some time and resold at an advance on a rising market; nor would buyer have to stand the additional loss if seller, after holding the car, sold later at a lower price on a falling market.

Using Chlorpicrin.

Grain Dealers Journal: In your January 25 number of the *Journal* there is an article written on "Chlorpicrin" as a safe fumigant for grain handling plants. Please advise what firm manufactures this fumigant and if the manufacturers of the fumigant furnish experts to handle the fumigating process. We would like to be thoroly advised in regard to the method of using, the cost, and the effect of the fumigant on the milling quality of hard winter wheat?—J. L. Yergler, manager grain department, Acme Milling Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Ans.: Innis, Speiden & Co. is the firm tendering this superior product to the grain and allied trades, thru authorized agents, the one for Oklahoma being the Furniture Fumigation Co., Chicago. Agents are thoroly versed in the process and capable of giving a guaranteed fumigation. The application, testing and airing were thoroly touched upon on the second page of this article. The insignificant cost varies, contingent upon the design and cubic area of the plant to be fumigated and the difficulties encountered as a result thereof. Chlorpicrin in no way affects the milling quality of hard winter wheat, or any other kind of wheat or other grain. A slight odor of chlorine is left in the grain after fumigation, but this leaves the first time the grain is removed from the bins in which fumigated, so that it is not necessary to turn over the grain.

Only 7 Seconds to Live?

Grain Dealers Journal: Note your recent reference to hydrocyanic acid gas as "seven-second" gas. Does this mean it takes only seven seconds after exposure to this gas to kill rodents, etc., or human beings?—Superintendent.

Ans.: The phrase "seven second" gas as applied to the gas of hydrogen cyanide has reference to the length of time it takes for this gas to snuff out the life of a human being. The list of casualties attributable to the use of this fumigant is astounding and inexcusable. There are safe and approved fumigants on the market the use of which does not hazard one's life. A complete survey of the field appears in the Jan. 25, 1928, number of the *Journal*.

Law on Shortage Claims?

Grain Dealers Journal: Mr. James A. Havey, Elkhart, Ill., one of the subscribers to your *Journal*, has brought suit thru me against the C. & A. R. R. for collection of quite a number of shortages in grain shipments, most of them being billed from Elkhart to Chicago, but some running to Alton, Ill., one to East St. Louis, Ill., and one to New Orleans, La. I am preparing this case for the May term of our Court and in talking to Mr. Havey today he told me that I could get certain information quicker from you than I could look it up in the law books.

The first point which he mentioned is that he believes there is a rule or statute that a railroad is allowed shrinkage in shipments of wheat in the amount of $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent; and in corn in the amount of $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent. If this is true, could you refer me to the law or statute or other authority which lays down this rule?

The second point involved regards the question of the weighmaster at the point of destination, such as Chicago. Is the weighmaster paid by the State, by the Board of Trade, or by whom? I understand that he always furnishes to the shipper a certificate of the amount of grain delivered in the car at point of destination and I wanted to know whose employee the weighmaster is in such cases.

Mr. Havey mentioned a further statute which he believes to be on the books to the effect that if a given elevator ships a certain minimum of grain per year, then the railroad must lay track scales at the point of shipment, or failing to do so, shall be bound by the sworn statement of the man who weighs the grain on consignor's scales. Can you refer me to the proper sections of the Statute on this without any great trouble on your part?—R. R. Humphrey, Lincoln, Ill.

Ans.: The deduction of $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent on the weight of the entire load of bulk grain for alleged natural shrinkage is provided for in the tariffs of the carriers. On corn they have been taking $\frac{1}{4}$ of one per cent, but the carriers have agreed with the transportation committee of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n to make it $\frac{1}{8}$ on all bulk grain. It is not advisable for shipper to make a fight against this $\frac{1}{8}$ deduction on claims as the railroads would probably carry it to the Supreme Court as a matter of principle, except in the case of shipments unloaded into Illinois elevators, where the state law forbids any such deduction or any deduction whatever. This law is Sec. 118 of the railroad act reading, "And said corporation shall weigh out and deliver to such shipper, his consignee or other person entitled to receive the same, at the place of delivery, the full amount of such grain, without any deduction for leakage, shrinking or other loss in the quantity of the same."

The weighmaster at Chicago who weighs grain for the railroad companies is an employee of the Board of Trade; and, not being a state official, his certificate is not prima facie evidence, but must be supported by affidavit, which is readily given upon request to the Board of Trade Weighmaster, J. A. Schmitz.

The Illinois law on giving the railroad company the choice of putting in scales or accepting the shipper's weight is as follows:

119. Scales—Weighing—Penalties. Sec. 2. At all stations or places from which the shipments of grain by the road of such corporation shall have amounted during the previous year to fifty thousand (50,000) bushels or more, such corporation shall, when required to do so by the persons who are the shippers of the major part of said 50,000 bus. of grain, erect and keep in good condition for use, and use in weighing grain to be shipped over its road, true and correct scales of proper structure and capacity

for the weighing of grain by carload in their cars after the same shall have been loaded. Such corporation shall carefully and correctly weigh each car upon which grain shall be shipped from such place or station, both before and after the same is loaded, and ascertain and receipt for the true amount of grain so shipped. If any such corporation shall neglect or refuse to erect and keep in use such scales when required to do so as aforesaid, or shall neglect or refuse to weigh in the manner aforesaid any grain shipped in bulk from any station or place, the sworn statement of the shipper, or his agent having personal knowledge of the amount of grain shipped, shall be taken as true as to the amount so shipped. Act approved May 18, 1877.

Treating Musty Wheat.

Grain Dealers Journal: There has been coming into this market considerable wheat which inspects sample grade account excess of 15% total damage and musty. It is good, bright wheat and most of it is free from heat damage, but it grades slightly musty to musty and a considerable percentage is sprouted.

Is there any way to treat wheat to eliminate the must without injuring the wheat itself?—Smith Bros. Grain Co., Inc., Fort Worth, Tex.

Ans.: Experienced terminal elevator superintendents have found that putting slightly musty wheat in a dryer and heating to between 105 and 110 degrees F. for a period commensurate with the amount of moisture contained therein, will largely eliminate surface must. After must has entered the berry itself there is no way of overcoming it.

Check "Not Subject to Lien"?

Grain Dealers Journal: I am working in the Farmers Elevator here and have had the question come up about the landlord's lien law of Iowa.

Our checks have printed under the manager's signature, "Not subject to landlord's lien or mortgage."

What is the present law regarding this? Does the statement, "Not subject to landlord's lien or mortgage," protect us?—Burton L. Hazen, Marcus, Ia.

Ans.: The writing on the check does not affect the landlord or mortgagee or deprive them of their liens.

The writing or printing of these words on the face of the check is an attempt to make the person cashing the check by his endorsement on the back thereof guarantee that the grain is not subject to liens.

If there was printed, immediately following the amount of money written in, a statement that "Payee warrants the grain covered by this check to be not subject to landlord's or mortgage liens," the payee indorsing the check on the back would be guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses; and the grain buyer could hold over him the threat of criminal prosecution. Also, in a civil suit by the grain buyer to recover from the farmer the money he had been forced to pay the lienholder, the grain buyer would have the check as evidence that the farmer represented the grain to be free of liens.

Spain.—The prohibition of the importation of wheat by millers is partially suspended, according to a Spanish royal decree of Feb. 19, and authorization for the importation of quantities sufficient to cover the present shortage in the Spanish crop is granted. The first importation quota is to consist of 44,000 tons, to be imported, as specified. Millers must effect importation within 50 days after their authorization, mill the wheat at once, and offer the resulting flour at not more than 65 pesetas per 100 kilos gross.

I. C. C. Activities.

In 19968 Examiner Kettler recommended a finding that the rate on wheat from Melrose, N. M., to Galveston for export was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded 38.5c. The rate has been 42c. Reparation is to be awarded the complainant, Burdick Mercantile Co.

In 19353, Southwestern Milling Co. v. Rock Island, Examiner Griffin has recommended an award of reparation of excessive rates on wheat from Kansas and Oklahoma to Kansas City compared with rates from same points on wheat milled at Hutchinson or other directly intermediate points in Kansas.

Grain Futures Spying Resisted in Courts.

Filing of a bill of complaint in the United States District Court at Chicago Apr. 9 by Frederick Ullman and E. R. Morrison of the Kansas City law firm of Morrison, Nugent, Wylder & Berger on behalf of their clients, Bartlett Frazier Co., grain commission merchants and members of all leading exchanges, marks the beginning of a revolt against unwarranted spying, meddling and intimidation by bureaucrats under the guise of law.

Out of courtesy to the government officials and in compliance with suggestions from alleged business conduct com'ites the Bartlett Frazier Co. and other brokerage firms have been furnishing the government officials the names of their customers and the details of their transactions altho knowing the whole proceeding to be an invasion of their rights to privacy of the affairs of the individual.

The filing of the suit at this time is due to the latest imposition requiring reports to be filed of the daily transactions of individuals during the 10 first months of 1927 in wheat and corn futures, with a statement of the character of the customer, indicating whether the customer is a miller, exporter, speculator, scalper, etc., etc., as stated fully elsewhere.

The petition asks the court to restrain W. M. Jardine, Sec'y of Agriculture; L. A. Fitz, grain futures supervisor of the Agricultural Department at Chicago; Geo. E. Q. Johnson, U. S. District Attorney, from compelling them to make reports under Sections 2 and 3 of the Grain Futures Act.

Plaintiffs contend that compliance with the provisions of the Grain Futures Act imposes upon them an unwarranted burden of expense, deprives them of the privacy needed to safeguard their business and the interest of their customers.

They pray that a writ of subpoena be issued direct to W. M. Jardine, L. A. Fitz, the Board of Trade and District Attorney Johnson commanding them to appear before the court on a certain day appointed and answer the petition.

Henry W. De Vore Passes On.

Henry Walbridge De Vore, oldest living member of the Toledo Produce Exchange and senior member of the grain and seed commission firm of H. W. De Vore & Co., passed away at the age of 76 on Friday, March 23.

Mr. De Vore was one of the original hundred members of the Toledo Produce Exchange, and had held membership for 52 years.

Mr. E. L. Southworth, who died last year, and Mr. De Vore were the only two honorary members ever elected to the Toledo Exchange.

Mr. De Vore was born in Springfield, Erie County, Pa., on Sept. 3, 1851. Some time later his family moved westward and settled on a farm in Shiawassee County, Michigan. Here Mr. De Vore spent most of the early years of his life. When still a young man he taught in a country school.

In 1872, Mr. De Vore went to Toledo and for one season sailed on one of the lake schooners operated by his uncle, Henry D. Walbridge. He then entered the office and became head bookkeeper and confidential man for the firm of H. D. Walbridge & Co.

Four years after coming to Toledo Mr. De Vore joined the ranks of the first hundred members of the present organization of the Toledo Produce Exchange. He was married two years later to Clara A. Rainey, and was the father of a son, Harry W., and a daughter, Eva E.

Following Mr. Walbridge's death in 1887, Mr. De Vore took over the business under the name of H. W. De Vore & Co., and actively directed it until 1914, when he was forced to retire on account of failing health. At this time he placed his affairs in the hands of his son who had entered the office in 1898. The business will be conducted as heretofore, and under

the same name. His grandson, "Bob," is actively engaged in the business.

Mr. De Vore was kindly, energetic, and highly regarded as a grain man. His experience was priceless, his counsel invaluable. His high ideals were respected by all those with whom he came in contact, and are being followed today in the business that had its beginning so many years ago.

During the 38 years he was an active member of the Exchange, he served as a director and on numerous committees.

Concrete Elevator at Jamestown, N. Y.

Reinforced concrete is a building material of such permanence that the new 75,000 bus. elevator at Jamestown, N. Y., certainly will be standing years hence. The D. H. Grandin Milling Co. was established in 1824 so will attain the century mark six years hence.

The outside dimension of the elevator is 32 ft. 8 ins. by 51 ft. 8 ins., the 12 storage bins being 83 ft. high, and the work house 24 ft. higher.

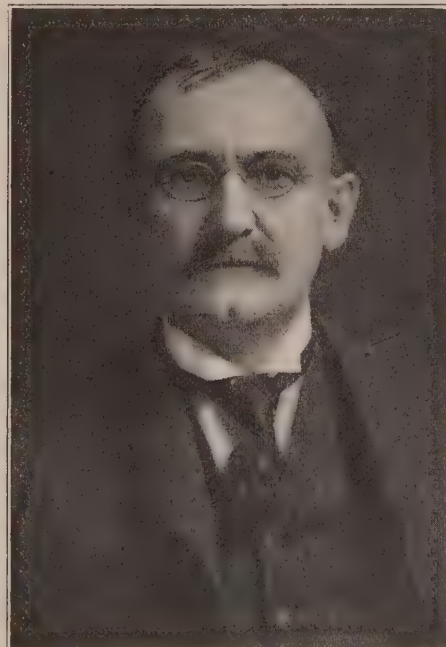
The equipment consists of two elevator legs driven thru one common head shaft by a 50-h.p. motor, with double herringbone gear reduction; A Clark double power shovel driven by a 15-h.p. motor with similar gear reduction; one No. 415 Eureka compound elevator separator driven by a 15-h.p. motor; one 2,000-bu. scale; a 30-in. belt conveyor in the basement driven by a 5-h.p. motor by means of a Link Belt Silent Chain Drive, and a screw conveyor from three of the bins to the mill, driven by a 5-h.p. motor by means of a similar silent chain.

Grain is spouted from the elevator heads to bins and removed from the bins by a belt conveyor.

The sheet metal was furnished by Sprout, Waldron & Co., and the motors by the General Electric Co. The design is by the Baxter Eng. Co., and the construction was carried out by the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. The plant is shown in the engraving on the outside front cover page.

Pool Appealed to Secretary Against Grading.

In perhaps what is only the second case of appeal to the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture the sales agency of the wheat pool of the Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado growers was unsuccessful in having raised the grade on 500,000 bus. of wheat



Henry W. De Vore, Toledo Deceased.

shipped out of Kansas City as No. 2 and graded at New Orleans as No. 3.

The state salaried and federal licensed inspectors at Kansas City handled the grading at a rush time and had a difficult matter of heat damage to consider as the controlling factor in the grading. The Gulf inspector called it No. 3 and some of it No. 4. The pool took an appeal to the federal supervisor, and then to Board of Review at Chicago; and, as the law provides, to the Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Jardine requested L. A. Fitz of the Chicago office of the Grain Futures Administration to check on the grading, and Mr. Fitz was fortunate in being able to persuade leading millers, commission merchants and shippers at five markets to act as com'ites to examine the samples, which were marked so as not to disclose their source. The unanimous verdict upheld the New Orleans inspection.

New Federal Inquiry on 1927 May Future.

All clearing members of the Chicago Board of Trade received a request Mar. 22 from the United States Grain Futures Administration to make detailed reports on wheat future transactions during the first 10 months of 1927.

This request comes as the result of Senate Resolution No. 40, adopted Feb. 21, 1928, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate

First, the effect upon the producers of grain of the suspension by the Secretary of Agriculture of the requirements for the making of reports by members of grain futures exchanges, and,

Second, the situation in respect of the 1927 May wheat future which existed on the grain futures exchanges during the life of such future, and to make a full and complete report of such investigation.

By order of the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the Grain Futures Act and in order to enable proper compliance with the Senate Resolution, clearing members are requested to furnish the following:

(1) WHEAT—Whenever any account in any single wheat future shows either *purchases or sales*, or a *long* or a *short* position (not net) equaling or exceeding 200,000 bus. on any day during the period from Jan. 3, 1927, to Oct. 31, 1927, inclusive, then a full and complete report should be made (on Form No. 115) showing separately by futures the transactions in all wheat futures for such account thruout the period above indicated. [In Kansas City Board of Trade transactions the report is required on positions equaling or exceeding 100,000 bus.]

All such reports must show consecutively for the period stated the amounts bought and sold each day of each wheat future, together with the net long or short for each future at the close of business each day. Each report should cover completely the period from Jan. 3, 1927, to Oct. 31, 1927, showing the net position at the beginning and at the end of the period and the amounts bought or sold and the amounts settled by delivery on each intervening day, all in chronological order and so as to balance always with the reported net positions of the various futures.

(2) CORN—A full and complete report for all corn futures on the same basis and for the same period as outlined for wheat in paragraph (1).

(3) DELIVERIES—Reports showing the details of all wheat delivered and of all wheat received in settlement of 1927 May wheat contracts.

The reports now requested had been compiled currently until the Business Conduct Com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade and Sec'y Jardine agreed on a discontinuance in the hope and expectation that such action might lead to a broadening of the market, to carry the volume of hedging transactions.

NEW BEGINNING.

Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every day is the world made new,
You who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you;
A hope for me and a hope for you.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Handles Sidelines Successfully.

Grain Dealers Journal: Your Journal becomes more interesting to us as each issue comes out. We discover that other elevators are up against the same difficulties as we in taking up side lines since our grain business has gone "on the blink."

We have thru necessity added to our business quite a complete feed line which we buy principally in straight car lots. Included in this is tankage, oil meal, cottonseed meal, bran and shorts, mixed molasses feeds, barrel molasses, barrel semi-solid buttermilk, and salt. We also handle agricultural lime for our trade who wish to lime soil, having sold some ten cars in 1927 and two cars so far this year.—L. M. Randolph, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Co., Creston, Ia.

Combine in the Northwest.

Grain Dealers Journal: Apparent success of the combine harvester in Kansas and Nebraska and the promotional efforts of manufacturers seeking increased markets is rapidly developing use of this machine in the spring wheat fields of the Dakotas and other Northwestern states. Producers inexperienced in the use of the machine have caused many elevator operators considerable difficulty in handling grain from the combine.

The efficacy of the machine for harvesting under Northwestern conditions is questioned. It is commonly believed that grain must stand and ripen evenly and be favored with a dry harvest season if the combine is to perform to best advantage.

Spring wheat in the Northwest often encounters reverse conditions, ripening and standing unevenly and frequently suffering wet harvest weather. Harvest time also finds the weeds grown to nearly the height of the grain and the combined grain will include a lot of green weed seeds. If the grain is reasonably dry it will absorb moisture from the weed seeds and soon begin to heat.

Yet the combine makes such savings in harvesting costs and handles the crop so much faster than it may be by old methods that many will continue its use believing it is cheaper and permits greater net profit even if a discount must be taken when the grain is sold.

Reports come of a new combine harvesting machine comprising two units. The first unit cuts the grain and lays it in windrows, where it is left to cure for a few days. The second machine goes over the windrows, picking them up and threshing out the grain. Harvesting may be done earlier than with the ordinary machine, it is said, and the grain has opportunity to cure in the field.

The combine harvester problem is here to stay. Just what the new machine will do and what later improvements may come is problematical. At present the elevators are concerned with handling the grain cut with present machines and are seeking ways and means to handle it safely. A field for invention of efficient and economical country elevator drying or curing equipment or other means for making the grain safe to store or ship is apparent and the Northwestern grain trade has a warm welcome for such a machine.—P. J. Johnson.

Radio Talks on Grain Marketing.

Grain Dealers Journal: A series of radio talks on grain marketing for the farmer would be instructive. The difference between the cash market quoted each day and the bids offered for future delivery is a matter that the average farmer does not understand.

Grades and discounts for the past few years place the dealer in a position of distrust with his customers regardless of the evidence he may submit.

A series of talks for the benefit of the dealer and a matter of education for the producer would, in my opinion, be what we all want.—J. A. Kadel, Davison & Kadel, Rock Falls, Ill.

Bureaucrats Guessed the Bean Market Wrong.

Grain Dealers Journal: The article under this heading on page 361 was a mighty foolish article to put in your paper, as follows:

"Michigan bean growers are sore at the Department of Agriculture of that state. The crop was officially estimated to be short and it was a fact; but a 'Bean Commission of Ten,' appointed by Herbert E. Powell, State Commis-

sioner of Agriculture, advised the farmers not to sell for less than \$5 per 100 pounds.

"When able to obtain \$5 many of the farmers, relying on this advice, did sell.

"Now they are sorry. The price of beans has gone to \$8 per bushel, and the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n tells them the crop was only 7 bushels per acre instead of the 9 bushels per acre estimated by the Department of Agriculture."

Last year beans sold as low as \$3.30 per hundred to the farmer. The Bean Com'te appointed by the State Commissioner of Agriculture advised the farmer not to sell for less than \$5.00 per hundred. There was no suggestion as to how much above \$5.00 they should hold for. Hundreds of carloads of beans are being held in Michigan by farmers today. The advice to the farmer to sell for not less than \$5.00 held the market well in check during the time of movement at \$1.70 above the low price for the year previous.

Too many folks nowadays are so quick to criticize.—Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, Mich.

Mexican import duties will be reduced July 1 on barley from 1 to 1/10 peso per 100 gross kilos in bulk or in sacks.

McNary-Haugen Bill on Senate Floor.

Debate on the McNary-Haugen bill for farm relief got under way on the floor of the Senate Apr. 2, having been given the right of way as unfinished business Mar. 29. The bill was published on pages 365 and 366 of the Journal for Mar. 25.

IN THE SENATE argument on the McNary-Haugen bill, Mr. Walsh of Montana said it was unconstitutional because "one cannot take public funds out of the public treasury for private purposes. Senator McNary replied he could not understand this position since the Senate recently passed a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the eradication of corn borer on private farms. "Under your interpretation this also is unconstitutional."

In support of Andresen's bill to repeal the Grain Grades Act a delegation of Minnesotans headed by O. P. B. Jacobson, chairman of the State Railroad & Warehouse Commission went to Washington Mar. 31. The federal act does not give recognition to the milling qualities of wheat, Mr. Jacobson said. Another objection voiced in a resolution adopted by the state legislature is that "under the rules so established it has been impossible for producers and operators of elevators in the country to properly grade grain to meet the requirements of such rules and to have the grade so fixed maintained at the terminal points because of the many and unnecessary technicalities in the rules."

Mr. Jacobson and G. G. Grant, director of grain inspection, told the Senate Com'te Apr. 4 that farmers generally were dissatisfied with the inspection by the Department of Agriculture, that there was too many grades and too much technical red tape involved in the grading. At the same time Senator McNary of Oregon put into the records a letter from Sec'y Jardine favoring continuance of federal supervision.

R. W. WILKINSON, representing the Minnesota Wheat Growers Ass'n, advocated a return to the state system of grading as the present Federal law is too complicated. "Under the old system wheat was graded by judgment and not by the machine-like rules now in force."

H. S. NELSON of the Minnesota Legislature, said: "The producer is not getting as much as he should, under the Federal Grain Grades Act."

PHILO B. MILES, representing the Peoria Board of Trade, told the senate com'te that the Federal system of grading grain without regard to its milling value is losing the farmers hundreds of millions of dollars, and that it is split into too many grades.

J. F. RYDER, representing the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, told the senate sub-com'te that his organization is in

favor of the Shipstead bill to repeal the Federal grain grading act because grain exporters are dissatisfied with the technical system in use.

A bill in Congress provides for the registration of lobbyists, who must swear to their address, citizenship, compensation, name and address of employer, description of the legislation he is engaged to promote or oppose, how it will affect his employer, whether an individual, firm or ass'n.

Arthur R. Marsh, former president of the New York Cotton Exchange told the Senate Comite on Agriculture and Forestry that enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust act was preferable to legislation for more control of the cotton exchanges, since there was danger in the administrative control of private business by Government agencies. He said the Chicago cotton market was unnecessary and unduly speculative, and "too remote" altho it is nearer to Houston, Tex., than is the New York market (?).

C. R. Marlatt told the House Com'te that Sec'y Jardine desired Congress to decide as a matter of policy whether the Government should reimburse farmers for corn-borer clean-up work. Mr. Marlatt, who is chief of the Bureau of Entomology, thought such a policy would be bad.

L. H. Worthly of the Dept. of Commerce, testified that \$2,000,000 had been spent on machinery which is now stored at Camp Perry and Toledo, O., consisting mainly of 1,240 tractors and hundreds of trucks. He said that it cost the Government \$2 to \$25 an acre and that it cost the farmer doing his own work about \$2.08 an acre.

Rep. McSweeney of Wooster, O., said he would not support the bill unless amended to prevent the expenditure of any of the \$10,000,000 in purchasing additional machinery.

THE HOUSE COM'ITE on Agriculture on Apr. 2 approved the corn borer appropriation bill, calling for \$7,000,000, to be spent, for machinery 1 per cent; overhead, 9 per cent; compensation to farmers, 90 per cent.

THE SENATE on Apr. 5 adopted a joint resolution by Shipstead authorizing the President to settle claims of grain elevator firms against the Food Administration Grain Corporation for about \$1,000,000 allowed for storage when they could not get cars.

S. 3871 by Ransdell would amend the cotton futures act to provide a commission to supervise cotton future exchanges.

S. 3845 by Heflin would prohibit predictions of prices of cotton or grain in any report, bulletin or other publication issued by any department or other establishment in the executive branch of the government.

Federal Act Does Not Displace State Laws on Futures

The decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri in the case of James K. Christopher, in which a rehearing was denied Feb. 4, 1928, is of interest as showing that the attorneys representing a grain firm must be explicit in defining the closing of transactions on the Board of Trade, to make it clear that the broker in contact with the customer is not a principal. This is the same point on which the C. A. King & Co. case fell down. For lack of information on this point the courts in both cases imagined that Christopher and King & Co. were principals, whereas the fact is in each instance there was another broker and behind him another principal, as in all other legitimate Board of Trade transactions.

The following quotations from the Missouri Court's opinion will serve to show its lack of information and false assumptions that led to this inequitable decision:

Two principal questions arise:

First. Does the Grain Futures Act annul the Missouri statute (section 3574), or does it only restrict the operation of that statute to place other than "contract markets" designated by the Secretary of Agriculture? That is, does it merely take contract markets from under state control?

Second. Regardless of conflicting provisions, if any, between the state statute and that of Congress, does the offense of which defendant was found guilty come within the terms of the Grain Futures Act?

Section 3574, R. S. 1919, makes it a misdemeanor for any person to keep an office, store, or other place where is permitted pretended buying and selling of stocks, grain, and other products without any intention of receiving and paying for the property so bought, or delivering the property so sold.

We take it, therefore, that the customers of the defendant bought in the manner described, in Sedalia, in violation of the statute; that actual buying and selling which he permitted and conducted did not take place on the Board of Trade of Kansas City or that of Chicago. That may have an important bearing as we examine the facts.

The stipulation says that all transactions described "were made by defendant on an exchange designated as a contract market." That is a mere conclusion of the stipulators, and we are not bound by their interpretation of the agreed facts.

A record may have been made of such transaction that occurred in the city of Sedalia and filed with the "contract market" at Kansas City, under the rules, yet that would not show that the transactions evidenced by the record took place in Kansas City.

Consider the stipulation, which says

"At the time the original transactions were made by the customers the customers intended in practically all cases to take or make no actual physical deliveries of grain, but in lieu thereof to settle by offset as aforesaid and from the regular course of business in defendant's office, the defendant had reason to believe that such was their intent. In case grain was bought and the market had advanced, when the transaction was closed or set off, defendant would remit his check for the amount of the difference between the buying and selling price in these transactions, less commission, etc., charged for handling the order."

Here is a statement, not merely that the customers had no intention regarding actual delivery, but affirmatively, that at the time they gave the orders, they intended not to make delivery. These customers understood, at the time they put up their margins, that the recital in the contract about actual delivery was not to be observed, and that the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade, if they knew anything about them, were to be disregarded. Contracts are construed as they are understood and acted upon by the parties to them.

Then the contract contains this stipulation which the customers and the defendant did regard as binding, for they acted upon it:

Closing Trade.—"We reserve the right to close these transactions when the deposits are running out without giving further notice."

"We" means Christopher & Co. How does this comport with the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade which forbid a member to be placed in the position of agent of both buyer and seller, or to be both principal and agent in any transaction?

The stipulation says, and the form of the

confirmation shows, that the purchaser and seller were named, but the contract was not signed by anybody but B. C. Christopher & Co. They reserve the right to close out the contract when the customer's margin is exhausted. If the price of wheat goes up, the purchaser is safe because he can sell his purchase for more than it cost him. If it goes down and he fails to put up any additional margin, he forfeits what he puts up because wheat is selling cheaper than his contract price.

If there were a bona fide contract between the buyer and the seller, as the names are stated in the confirmation of the contract, the defendant having negotiated the trade, would have no authority "to close the transaction"; only the parties could do that, according to the terms of the contract.

The significance of that authority must not be overlooked. He could "close the transaction" with the purchaser; not merely pass it on to the next purchaser. The contract which the purchaser undertook when he bought goes out of the picture when his margin was exhausted. Nobody remained who was under any obligation to perform.

How can the broker who has negotiated a real contract of sale between two real parties close out one without the consent of the other, or without providing a substitute performer?

The practice in Sedalia, in utter violation of the Kansas City rules, the agreed intention not to deliver, the authority to Christopher & Co. to forfeit the margin and close out the transaction when the price went down, without notice to anybody, the payment of profits by the defendant, and the settlement of losses with him, with no intimation that such profits or losses were passed on to the other party named in the contract or his assigns, justified the finding that the form given to the transaction was merely colorable, intended to give a semblance of legality to an illegal act; that by a "gentlemen's agreement" the stipulation about actual deliveries and payment was to be ignored; that the two parties to the contract named in the "confirmation" were not to function as such; that in fact only parties to the transaction were the "customer" and the defendant; that the customer had no intention to buy grain or to make a binding contract to buy it; he intended that his contract should not produce, in the end, a delivery of grain to him or to anybody to whom he might sell. He placed his bet that grain would advance. If he lost, his margin would be applied by the defendant to settle with some winner who happened at the proper time to sell out. Just how the so-called sales balance with so-called purchases, if they always did, we are not informed, but we may infer that the practice and results in Sedalia were not unlike race track pooling, as commonly understood.

By all the definitions of "bucket shop," the place maintained by the defendant in Sedalia was a bucket shop.

Federal Encroachment.—Counsel present this bald argument:

"In effect, the Missouri statute prohibits future trading as it is now carried on pursuant to the authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture. This presents the question whether Missouri may prohibit what the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize."

That is, Missouri cannot prevent grain gambling in Sedalia because the Secretary of Agriculture has designated a place in Kansas City where it is forbidden. Missouri is powerless to prevent bucket-shop gambling anywhere within its borders, and that kind of trading, everywhere recognized as evil in its effects, can flourish unmolested over the state because Congress regulates it in Kansas City and has not seen fit to forbid it elsewhere.

The gradual but certain encroachment of the federal government upon the authority of the states is not always the result of intention, but is to some extent due to the inexorable drag of events. The circumstances of our complex social structure drive us to it. Yet the feverish demands for federal regulation, arising, like the clamors for more state regulations from the prevailing notion that all human ills can be cured by legislative enactments, no doubt, often move Congress to action by plausible counterfeits of necessity. With that in view, congressional intention should not be spread by construction over ground where its expressed limits do not reach.

Has it come to the point that a state cannot stop gambling in futures at small towns and crossroad hamlets because Congress has seen fit to regulate it at great terminal points? That everything Congress has not forbidden or regulated, it has made lawful by failing to say anything about it?—2 S. W. Rep. (2d) 621.

Grading Wheat by Protein Test Not Meeting with Favor.

Before the Agricultural Committee at Ottawa, Dr. Birchard, chief chemist for the Board of Grain Commissioners, has been pointing out some of the practical difficulties involved in a system of grading by protein content. Experienced chemists would have to be employed and special laboratories opened at Montreal, Winnipeg and at other points in the west. It requires time to make a chemical test for protein content and a very large staff indeed would be necessary in the months of heavy movement if this movement was not to be seriously delayed.—*Grain Trade News, Winnipeg.*

No one will contend that the grain exchanges are absolutely perfect. Yet what defects that developed have been corrected.—B. F. Benson, Minneapolis.

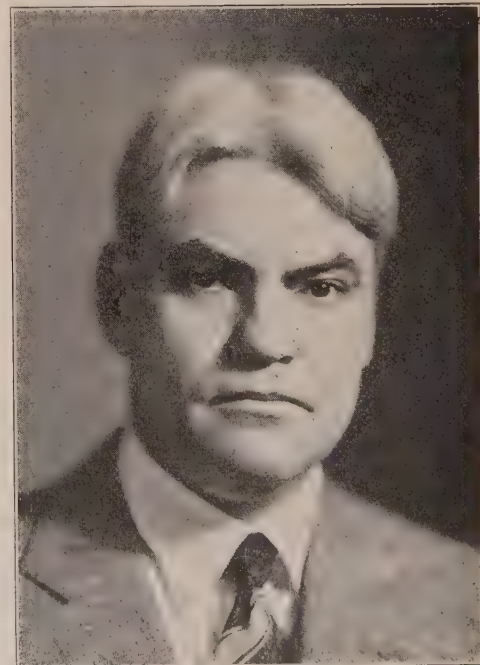
New President Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

A. L. Johnstone, newly elected president of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, was born in Chicago, but practically all of his business life has been spent in the grain trade at Milwaukee.

His first experience was with the old Milwaukee Elevator Co., a branch of the Armour Grain Co., and after several years with that concern, during which time he became a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1904, he went into business for himself under the name of A. L. Johnstone. After a year or two he formed a partnership with A. R. Templeton to do a grain commission business as Johnstone & Templeton, which was later incorporated as Johnstone-Templeton Co., and he has continued to do business under that name ever since.

Mr. Johnstone's official connection with the Chamber of Commerce began in 1915, when he was appointed to the Cash Grain Committee. He has held positions on many of the important committees of the chamber since then, serving on the membership committee for five years, a member of the Arbitration Board of four years, and Board of Appeals two years.

In 1923 he was elected a director and served one 3-year term, after which he became Second Vice-President for one year and First Vice President for one year, his term expiring on April 2nd, when he was elected to the office of President without opposition.



A. L. Johnstone, President-elect, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Chillicothe, O., Apr. 8.—The wheat crop will not be 25% of normal.—Standard Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Danville, Ind., Apr. 7.—About 75% of the growing wheat is sowed in oats.—Klondike Mfg. Co.

North Platte, Neb., April 3.—We need rain in western Nebraska to bring out the winter wheat crop.—W. H. Cramer.

Dothan, Ala., April 2.—Crops are looking fine, but have been held back considerably on account of cold weather.—J. J. Daring.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Mar. 25.—Condition of Oklahoma's growing wheat is splendid.—Stan-ton Thatcher, Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Blue Springs, Neb., March 27.—Oats seeding is in progress. Wheat looks fair but needs rain.—A. O. Burkett, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Co.

Cowles, Neb., April 5.—The winter wheat looks good. The ground is a little dry on top.—James J. Lambrecht, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Tyrone, Okla., April 3.—Wheat is looking fine but is getting too much of a start at this time because of the warm weather. The moisture is good.—U. J. Warner.

Arcola, Ill., Apr. 7.—Wheat is a total failure, less than 2% will stand. Oats and corn will have an increased acreage, but too early yet to fully determine same.—Wm. H. Smith.

Lake Fork, Ill., Mar. 30.—Winter wheat is 90% killed. Some corn acreage increased. Most of ground will go to oats and barley with some spring wheat sown.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Elwood, Ind., Apr. 7.—About 80% wheat has been abandoned in this section. Large acreage of oats being sown. Prospects are good for early planting of corn.—Kiefer Feed & Supply Co.

Owensville, Ind., April 3.—An unprecedented acreage of oats has been sown in this locality. The wheat prospects are far from promising. Many fields of wheat did not survive the series of winter freezes.—C.

Kansas City, Kan., Mar. 26.—The average protein content of wheat inspected by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department since July 1 is 12.32%, compared with 13% for the corresponding period on the previous crop.

Cadwell, Ill., Apr. 7.—With the exception of 5%, the wheat in Moultrie county was all winter killed. There will not be enough fall wheat for seed this fall. Oats are up and look good. Farmers are up with their work. About one-third of the ground is plowed for corn.—Craig Bros.

Newman, Ill., Apr. 5.—In going over crop reports received I find the Kansas abandonment should be raised about 3½ to 9% and condition lowered 2%. I had a liberal response to my questionnaires and the territory was well covered. I believed abandonment will be 35%. All of my replies were from grain dealers and millers. Abandonment from Danville to Decatur, Ill., by grain men's reports, gives an average of 85%, and the balance very poor. The wheat was killed in January. I went into fields after the first freeze and dug some up and put it in a germinator. At that time 90% was dead and at present central Illinois will average 90% dead, and this county 98%. Our county will not raise one-tenth enough for seed. Reports received show the following condition of wheat: Illinois 66% abandoned, balance 50%; Indiana 50% abandoned, balance 57%; Ohio 44% abandoned, balance 53%; Kentucky 75% abandoned, balance 25%; Missouri 30% abandoned, balance 60%; Nebraska 8% abandoned, balance 87%; Kansas 5% abandoned, balance 90%; Oklahoma 18% abandoned, balance 85%; Colorado 10% abandoned, balance 76%. Corn on farms: Illinois, 22%; Indiana, 12%; Ohio, 19%; Kentucky, 5%; Missouri, 20%; Iowa, 31%; Nebraska, 16%; Kansas, 8%; Oklahoma, 12%; total, corn remaining on farms, 14%.—Henley Eversole.

Evansville, Ind., April 3.—Farmers in this section are expected to sow the largest acreage of oats in many years. A great many soy beans will be planted also. Farmers are planning to sow more alfalfa this year, as they find it one of the most profitable crops raised in this section.—C.

New Harmony, Ind., April 3.—Posey County faces a wheat crop of between 20 to 25% of an average crop, according to A. C. Thomas, formerly engaged in the elevator business here. He says the wheat failed to respond to the warm days and upon examination it was found that the roots were killed. There will be some fields that will yield fairly well, but many fields are killed.—C.

Springfield, Ill., April 4.—There were several days with the temperature below freezing, but vegetation was not enough advanced, apparently, to be injured. Snow fell on Thursday and Friday, preceded by local showers. In the northern division the snow depths ranged from 2 to 6 inches, delaying field work. The soil is in fine condition in the central counties. Oats seeding is well along in the central and south. The wheat loss by winter killing is the heaviest in years.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Wheat Condition Lowest in Years.

Chicago, April 2.—Condition of winter wheat is with two exceptions the lowest ever reported. The low condition is accompanied by a loss of winter killed acreage far above the average and in the soft wheat territory apparently the heaviest ever recorded.

The season is sufficiently advanced to make it clear that over a large area the abandoned acreage is sensationally large but it is still too early to permit a final determination of the actual acreage loss. Large areas are already being plowed up but still large areas are so uncertain in character that more time must elapse before the total can be safely determined.

Knowledge of the acreage situation up to this time in the territory from Ohio to Missouri appears to indicate a loss sufficiently to wipe out practically the total acreage increase reported last December and to justify a belief that the present winter wheat prospect as a maximum hardly exceeds 520 million bushels.

The situation in the Southwest is more satisfactory but even there the crop, by reason of lack of reserve soil moisture and late ragged and irregular stand in the far west, is peculiarly dependent upon favorable future weather condition if it is to make good even its present promise.

The definite fact that is revealed by the first report of the season is that in the last fifty years there have been but two seasons in which the April condition was as low as now reported. In those two years, 1927 and 1925, the percentage of winter killing finally developed to be much greater than is being assumed at this time for the present season.

Condition of soft wheat on the acreage left is Illinois, 44; Indiana, 43; Ohio, 35; Kentucky, 44; Tennessee, 56; Missouri, 62. It is apparent the crop will be a scanty one.—B. W. Snow, Bartlett-Frazier Co.

Acreage Abandonment 20 Per Cent.

Chicago, April 2.—One month earlier than the regular time for estimating abandonment a loss of 20 per cent of the sown acreage is indicated. We believe this 20% is already dead. A further loss may occur, especially during April. The ten-year average area abandoned is about 12.5%. This loss would leave 38,318,000 acres for harvest, compared with 37,872,000 harvested last year.

Abandonment in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and part of Missouri promises to exceed 50 and may equal 60% of the total acreage sown in these states, in spite of the fact that loss in western Missouri is only average.

Condition of the area remaining for harvest is 76.2% and suggests a production of 528,790,000 bus., compared with 552,000,000 produced last year.

The condition of acreage remaining in area of heavy loss is low, but satisfactory yield on a small acreage is possible. For example: In 1917 the abandonment in Illinois was 35% but final yield on remaining acreage was 18.5 bus. per acre. In 1912 Illinois lost 53.5% of the area sown and final yield on the remainder was 8.3 bus. per acre, whereas the 10-year average yield is 17.4 bus.

Prospects are unfavorable in the east and southeast; very good in the Pacific northwest; and good in the southwest, except in the area in northwestern Kansas and adjacent Nebraska and Colorado.

The main rye area has shown no signs of spring growth and any estimate of conditions is considered worthless. A condition of 83% is indicated by reports.—R. O. Cromwell, Statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Indiana Winter Wheat Abandonment Heavy.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 4.—A survey of the following factors has just been released by Charles B. Riley, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Indiana Millers Ass'n, compiled from reports from every section of the state.

The state is divided into the Southern half and the Northern half and the percentages given are "S" for south and "N" for north.

Amount of wheat sown compared with normal, 105% (S), 114% (N); amount of wheat abandoned on account of winter kill, 55% (S), 67% (N); condition of stalk ground wheat compared with normal, 48% (S), 50% (N); condition of fallow ground wheat compared with normal, 36% (S), 42% (N); condition of early sown wheat compared with normal, 54% (S), 60% (N); condition of late sown wheat compared with normal, 24% (S), 23% (N); Purkoff wheat abandoned on account of winter kill, 30% (S), 52% (N); Michikoff wheat abandoned on account of winter kill, 30% (S), 53% (N); soft red winter wheat abandoned on account of winter kill, 60% (S), 65% (N). Of total wheat sown Purkoff represents 17% (S), 12% (N); of total wheat sown Michikoff represents 11% (S), 18% (N); of total wheat sown soft red winter represents 82% (S), 90% (N).

A very considerable percentage of the fields abandoned have been sown to oats. The rest are being sowed or prepared for corn.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Mar. 26.	Mar. 27.	Mar. 28.	Mar. 29.	Mar. 30.	Mar. 31.	Apr. 2.	Apr. 3.	Apr. 4.	Apr. 5.	Apr. 6.	Apr. 7.	Apr. 9.
WHEAT													
Chicago	139½	139½	141½	143½	142½	142½	142½	143½	143½	142½	*	143½	143½
Kansas City	131½	130½	132½	134½	133½	134½	134	135½	134½	134	*	135	135½
St. Louis (hard winter)	139½	138½	140½	142½	141½	142	141½	143½	143½	142½	*	143	143½
Minneapolis	133½	133½	134½	136½	135½	136	135½	137	136½	135½	*	136½	136½
Duluth (spring)	135½	135½	137½	139½	138½	138½	138½	140	139½	138½	*	139½	139½
Winnipeg	141½	141½	142½	143½	143	143½	143½	144½	144½	144½	*	145½	145½
Milwaukee	139½	139½	141½	143½	142½	142½	142½	143½	143½	142½	*	143½	.....
CORN													
Chicago	100½	99½	100½	101½	101½	101½	99½	100½	99½	97½	*	98½	98½
Kansas City	92½	92½	93½	94½	93½	94	92½	92½	92½	90½	*	90½	91½
St. Louis	102½	102½	102½	104½	103½	103½	101½	102	101½	100	*	100½	100½
Milwaukee	100½	99½	100½	101½	101½	101½	99½	100½	99½	97½	*	98½	.....
OATS													
Chicago	57½	56½	57½	58½	57½	57½	57½	58	57½	56½	*	56½	57½
Minneapolis	54½	53½	54½	55½	55	54½	54½	54½	54½	53½	*	54	54½
Winnipeg	68½	68½	68½	69½	68½	68½	68½	69½	68½	69½	*	69½	69½
Milwaukee	57½	57	57½	58½	58½	58	57½	58	57½	56½	*	56½	.....
RYE													
Chicago	119½	119½	120½	122½	121½	120½	119½	120½	119½	120½	*	121½	121½
Minneapolis	112½	112½	114½	112½	113½	112½	112½	113½	112	113	*	114½	114½
Duluth	115½	115½	116½	118½	116½	116½	115	116	115½	116½	*	118½	118
Winnipeg	119	118½	121½	122½	120½	120½	119½	121	119½	120½	*	121½	121½
BARLEY													
Minneapolis	86	86½	86½	87½	86	86½	85½	86	85½	85½	*	86	86
Winnipeg	93½	92½	93½	93½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92	92½	*	93	.....

*Closed—Good Friday.

Heavy Abandonment of Winter Wheat.

Chicago, April 3.—Of the 47,897,000 acres seeded to winter wheat last fall, it is now estimated that 9,538,000 acres, or 19.9%, will be abandoned on account of winter killing; this compares with an average abandonment in the past ten years of 10.5%. By far the heaviest loss is in the soft wheat regions of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, where about half of the total acreage has been killed out. In some counties the loss is nearly total. For the entire area east of the Mississippi River the abandonment is estimated to be 38% of the seeded area.

West of the Mississippi River the estimated abandonment is slightly less than the ten-year average.

Condition Below Average.—The condition of winter wheat in the last week of March was considerably below average, being 73.7% of normal, which compares with 84.5 on April 1 last year and 81.9 the ten-year average on April 1.

East of the Mississippi River the condition is 58% of normal, compared with a ten-year average of 84. West of the Mississippi River the condition is 80%, the same as the ten-year average in that region.

Forecast 543,000,000 Bus.—We interpret the present winter wheat prospects as forecasting more or less than 543,000,000 bus. Last year's crop, according to the government, was 552,000,000 bus. and the average of the preceding five years was 556,000,000 bus.

East of the Mississippi River, which represents mostly the soft wheat region, the forecast is 125,000,000 which compares with 171,000,000 produced last year, and 202,000,000 the average of the preceding five years. West of the Mississippi River the forecast is 418,000,000 bus., which compares with 381,000,000 produced last year and 354,000,000, the average of the preceding five years. These figures show the marked contrast between the east and the west. In the big wheat area comprising Nebraska, Kan-

sas and Oklahoma, the crop was progressing favorably at the end of March. The one shortcoming to its favorable situation is a deficiency of subsoil moisture, although there has been plenty surface moisture during March.

Rye Forecast 47,800,000 Bus.—The condition of the growing rye in the last week of March is estimated to be 82.7% of normal, which compares with 86.4 a year ago, and 85.8, the ten-year average on April 1. This condition suggests a crop of about 47,840,000 bus. which compares with 58,572,000 produced last year, and 54,893,000, the average of the past five years. The forecast for Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, the main commercial rye section is 28,950,000 bus. compared with 37,366,000 produced last year.—Nat C. Murray, Statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, Apr. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following summary of reports:

Winter wheat average condition for the United States on Apr. 1 was 68.8 per cent of normal, compared with 84.5 on Apr. 1, 1927, 84.1 on Apr. 1, 1926, and 81.9, the average condition for the past ten years on Apr. 1. There was a decrease in condition from Dec. 1, 1927, to Apr. 1, 1928, of 17.2 per cent, as compared with an average decline of 2.1 per cent in the past 10 years between these dates.

Rye condition for the United States on Apr. 1 was 79.3 per cent of a normal, compared with 86.4 on Apr. 1, 1927, 80.2 on Apr. 1, 1926, and 85.8, the average condition for the past ten years on Apr. 1. There was a decrease in condition from Dec. 1, 1927, to Apr. 1, 1928, of 10 per cent as compared with an average decline in the past 10 years of 1.9 per cent between these dates.

In the Ohio Valley state reports show extremely low condition of winter wheat and heavy abandonment. The condition of soft red winter wheat is almost without exception low throughout the area of its growth. In the plains states the condition of wheat is reported about an average.

Rye Movement in March.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	4,443	169,835	34,896	56,779
Chicago	233,000	114,000	58,000	118,000
Cincinnati	1,400	11,200	.....	4,200
Denver	1,500	3,000	.....	.....
Duluth	1,114,753	900,333	16,566	.....
Ft. William	147,343	.....	.....	.....
Ft. Worth .....	.....	.....	4,500	.....
Galveston .....	.....	.....	17,142	.....
Kansas City	12,000	24,000	3,000	31,500
Milwaukee	91,800	106,125	73,000	40,134
Minneapolis	419,950	174,100	247,350	245,940
Montreal .....	.....	.....	28	1,502
New Orleans	232,480	3,000	27,499	.....
New York	208,500	891,000	259,000	1,446,000
Omaha	74,200	32,200	93,800	26,600
Philadelphia	64,835	9,963	121,133	.....
Portland	9,900	4,500	11,680	.....
St. Louis	13,000	78,000	2,600	35,100
Superior	450,641	547,045	16,785	.....

Wheat Movement in March.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	763,243	1,967,327	1,292,113	2,311,747
Chicago	2,279,000	1,515,000	1,163,000	1,016,000
Cincinnati	137,200	211,400	277,200	238,800
Denver	417,200	345,800	25,200	49,000
Duluth	3,946,228	2,329,970	541,330	965,964
Ft. William	4,630,039	.....	1,708,300	.....
Ft. Worth	410,200	625,800	1,360,800	501,200
Galveston .....	.....	.....	80,000	1,858,235
Houston .....	.....	.....	.....	104,000
Hutchinson	1,035,450	1,132,650	.....	.....
Indianapolis	319,500	216,000	462,000	342,000
Kansas City	3,607,890	3,707,990	4,132,700	3,916,770
Milwaukee	138,240	170,800	38,750	36,954
Minneapolis	9,277,860	5,170,870	3,638,400	2,061,450
Montreal	503,289	433,481	115,727	89,105
New Orleans	98,000	261,800	338,279	398,940
New York	3,476,200	4,655,000	4,549,000	5,443,000
Omaha	1,478,400	970,200	1,307,600	891,500
Philadelphia	648,186	1,639,618	1,871,043	1,468,226
Portland	2,240,250	1,388,650	1,624,352	1,170,245
St. Louis	2,658,600	1,958,600	1,701,000	1,785,000
San Francisco	217,233	190,600	.....	.....
Superior	2,320,687	1,422,025	374,872	795,258

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Blue Springs, Neb., March 27.—About 80% of the wheat has moved and there is not much wheat back.—A. O. Burkett, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Co.

Evansville, Ind., Apr. 3.—Little corn is being delivered to the elevators in this section. Many farmers are holding back their corn in order to have some for seed. There is a great scarcity of seed corn in southern and central Indiana.—C.

Oats Movement in March.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	58,272	61,559	.....	25,100
Chicago	4,854,000	3,515,000	2,482,000	2,054,000
Cincinnati	416,000	324,000	352,000	344,000
Denver	92,000	50,000	44,000	222,000
Duluth	77,162	24,121	26,500	175,120
Ft. William	835,654	.....	890,122	.....
Ft. Worth	102,000	198,000	66,000	268,000
Hutchinson .....	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	998,000	656,000	1,178,000	724,000
Kansas City	368,000	290,000	334,000	376,000
Milwaukee	367,500	739,440	559,400	578,916
Minneapolis	2,340,630	941,930	3,365,410	3,612,170
Montreal	409,659	258,252	72,076	137,306
New Orleans	96,000	96,000	68,309	106,486
New York	962,000	540,000	588,000	204,000
Omaha	1,186,000	502,000	1,474,000	1,228,000
Philadelphia	85,354	112,432	.....	.....
Portland	110,000	120,000	11,528	27,763
St. Louis	1,850,000	1,750,000	2,068,000	1,724,000
San Francisco	44,460	48,000	.....	.....
Superior	33,296	30,635	38,133	215,268

Barley Movement in March.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	193,644	47,131	645,000	181,798
Chicago	729,000	506,000	266,000	241,000
Cincinnati	11,200	3,200	1,600	.....
Denver	27,200	17,600	16,000	4,800
Duluth	528,902	101,140	.....	90,000
Ft. William	327,387	.....	85,453	.....
Ft. Worth	14,400	145,600	19,200	52,800
Galveston .....	.....	.....	35,559	160,000
Hutchinson .....	.....	1,600	.....	.....
Kansas City	49,600	8,400	62,400	.....
Milwaukee	1,055,040	723,760	181,440	164,001
Minneapolis	2,258,600	713,930	1,614,140	842,580
Montreal	28,061	55,824	5,562	4,251
New Orleans .....	.....	1,600	.....	.....
New York	483,500	759,900	1,035,000	1,657,000
Omaha	36,800	4,800	54,400	25,600
Philadelphia	1,665	6,402	.....	26,079
Portland	27,200	16,000	1,608	.....
St. Louis	104,000	11,200	29,800	4,800
San Francisco	247,500	1,546,010	.....	.....
Superior	162,493	84,236	.....	82,431

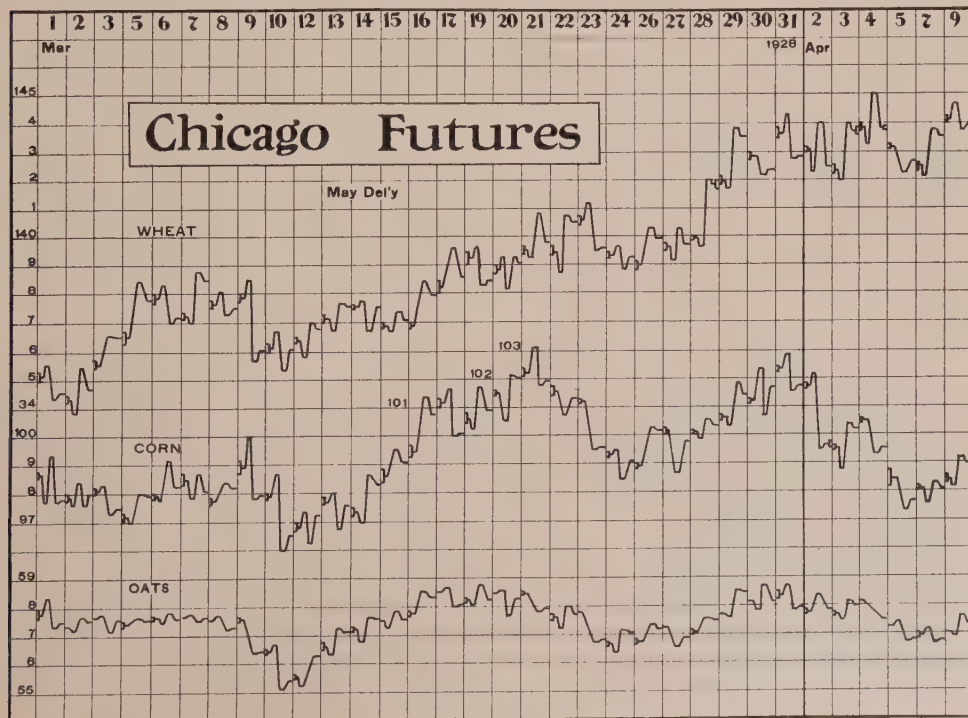
Corn Movement in March.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1927, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Baltimore	310,586	418,767	51,428	140,966
Chicago	13,893,000	7,791,000	4,919,000	2,763,000
Cincinnati	581,800	580,800	399,000	488,600
Denver	828,000	282,000	245,500	166,500
Duluth	89,636	3,386	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	669,500	630,500	103,500	99,000
Galveston .....	.....	.....	528,985	.....
Houston .....	.....	.....	72,178	.....
Hutchinson	166,500	100,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,845,000	1,992,000	2,147,000	1,682,000
Kansas City	5,472,000	949,500	4,539,000	555,000
Milwaukee	2,097,180	552,040	896,500	513,718
Minneapolis	1,266,270	638,440	1,396,370	969,300
Montreal	34,316	40,773	13,863	26,717
New Orleans	648,962	229,500	894,767	376,633
New York	264,000	214,500	85,000	90,000
Omaha	3,390,800	1,398,600	4,113,200	1,310,400
Philadelphia	242,510	83,044	353,145	.....
Portland	165,000	171,000	188	.....
St. Louis	4,692,800	1,727,600	3,094,600	916,800
San Francisco	125,714	60,000	.....	.....
Superior	15,582	7,878	.....	.....

Exodus from Farms Decreases in 1927

There was a net movement away from the farms last year of 604,000 persons, according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 1,020,000 in 1926, and with 834,000 during 1925.



Ohio Dealers Denounce Narrow Margins and Grinding for Cost of Power

Lack of space in the last number of the Journal forced omission of a portion of the proceedings of the meeting at Columbus, O. A synopsis was given on page 370 of the Journal for March 25.

THIS MEETING was without comparison, being the peppiest, liveliest, most progressive group chin-fest ever held, aside from the political aspect thereof. Perhaps the instigators of this political move had everybody present all cocked and primed and oiled to talk hard and fast, for they all did just that.

V. E. BUTLER, Assistant Treasurer, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: It gives me great pleasure to be out here with you all again. I always look forward to coming to Ohio, particularly, I suppose, because all are so friendly.

Just as our insurance company must keep in touch with the pertinent problems confronting the grain trade, the industry we serve, so must the grain dealer in turn keep in touch with the problems of his patrons to derive the greatest benefit as clearly and concisely expressed in that truism, "He profits most who serves best."

Good business conditions we have always found are reflected in a strong and active state organization, which in turn means good risks for the insurance companies. The reverse is also true.

Despite the malignment the grain trade received at the hands of the daily press and politicians along in the early '90's the trade is still alive and kicking. That malignment has turned into channels of misrepresentation today, but still the grain trade plods along. Even the agitators' comment about the unnecessary middleman is preferable to what grain men had to stand for, or rather stood for, in the '90's.

It is high time more attention was devoted to profits. Some grain dealers, as we know, stand up for their rights and do not let the farmers run over them, demanding a profit on everything they handle; but the bulk of the grain dealers, I fear, follow the path of least resistance and cut margins to where there is no profit at all. It's an honor to have the good-will of patrons and I believe most grain men are so blessed. But continual failures as the result of not taking enough profit would naturally put a quick end to this honor and good-will you now so thoroughly enjoy and thrive upon. Good-will seems to be about the only thing you're getting for your efforts. Furthermore, you must continually increase your efficiency and equipment to best serve your communities. This cannot be continued without profits. When one realizes that profit makes for a successful life, then will one realize, also, that this "profitless prosperity" has got to stop.

Failures are now on the increase, and just because people do not analyze their businesses to know what the profits are. Grain dealers in particular do not charge enough profit to protect themselves against all the numerous risks they must stand. Instead of decreasing, there are more risks in the business today than there ever was before. And the number of risks is bound to increase with time. Think of what this means in the conduct of your business.

Grading as done today constitutes the greatest risk confronting the grain dealer. Why, one-fourth to one-third of the grain graded in terminal markets misses the grade given it at the country elevator. This makes for an invisible loss.

The grain buyer at the country elevator lumps his purchases and tries hard to come out on the right side of the ledger by hitting an average, but usually fails away short. Why, the change in one little tiny factor will mean a loss of from 1 to 2 cents at least. Can the grain dealers afford to take such risks for the margins now being obtained?

What about funds for new equipment and other additional investment required from time to time. Does your profit cover even these bare necessities? Does your profit enable you to take the risk of miscalculating protein content? What kind of a reserve do you have to protect yourself against "bad accounts?"

Risks are increasing beyond all expectations and profits are falling behind, lagging dreadfully, continually decreasing. If grain dealers do not keep abreast we find they are just naturally forced out of business. To keep abreast a sufficient margin must be taken to protect against increasing risks.

The day isn't so far distant when you'll have to be handling corn cobs. Will you be in a position to do so profitably, to put in equipment paid for out of a reserve set up from earnings?

The problem of the combine-harvester, protein content, were then reviewed, followed by a reiteration of the apparent inability of the grain trade to make a profit on grain bought of the farmers in contrast to the slightly better situation in making sales to the farmer, as described and illustrated in detail in Mr. Butler's speech given at Marion, Ohio, the previous evening, and reported in the last number.

Fred Watkins Tells Why He Joined.

FRED E. WATKINS, Cleveland, on "Why I am a Member of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n," started off with a few compliments on the progress made by the organization this past fall and winter. He reviewed the sharp practices in vogue in the trade along in the '80s and '90s, when one had to go to law to collect bad debts; of the difficulty with grades and weights in the different markets, and a long list of evil practices that all grain dealers are glad to look back upon rather than to have to tolerate today. That conditions are improving from year to year is most encouraging, and attributable only to the activities of national, state and terminal organizations. He said,

Arbitration, a matter in which the grain trade has been a leader and foremost in establishing, is now practiced in many other lines of trade. The grain trade made such a success of arbitration that other lines of trade have patterned after us. Today we even have arbitration laws governing the arbitration by organizations and sanctioning same. Arbitration is perhaps the direct result of the slow and expensive process of getting justice at the hands of the court.

If the grain trade isn't prosperous in localities the entire trade feels it and suffers. The only remedy for "profitless prosperity" is organization and frequent district meetings. We get a lot of unfavorable publicity, the newspapers playing up some sensational killing on the Board of Trade at the expense of the entire trade. In the past the politicians and newspapers of course gave us more and worse publicity, and to combat this menace today I firmly believe an active public relations publicity bureau should be organized.

The way Washington legislators go about remedying any supposed evil is parallel to the fellow who complained of a sore foot and had all his teeth pulled and his tonsils cut out before the doctor thought of removing the shoe to dislodge the stone therein. Congressmen are like that. They vote without even reading or knowing what they're voting for or against.

The McNary-Haugen bill and the Caraway bill and the uncertain temperament of the federal politicians was reviewed again, in connection with legislative representation of state and national grain trade organizations, and the attitude of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as set forth in interesting detail at the Marion meeting. The favorable comment and understanding being wrought by Grain Dealers National Ass'n Bulletin No. 3 on "Shall We Change Our Method of Marketing Grain?" was also cited in connection with what can be accomplished through organized effort.

Association membership is business insurance. You wouldn't think of being without fire insurance, and you shouldn't be without business insurance. There is more value per dollar in association membership than in any other investment I know of. Next time you get a streak of economy and start cutting down on expenses, remember your state membership is not an expense, but an investment.

Grain dealers always want to pay their own way in anything the group is taking up as a whole. I've never found any grain dealer who wilfully would ride on someone else's efforts and support. Therefore I'm confident that before 1929 the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will have 500 members.

S. B. SWOPE, Canal Winchester, started the discussion with a few jokes, which led to the conclusion that in future district meetings that would be an interesting manner in which to start all discussions, each speaker right around all the tables arising, giving his own name, his firm name, location, a good joke, then running through the list of other questions asked as to margin, grinding charges, crop prospects, movement returns, credit conditions, local snarls arising from over-bidding and over-grading, trucking conditions, excessive elevators, legislation and district meetings.

H. R. WOOLEY, Pickerington, was stirred by some remark made earlier in the evening about grades at the terminals, giving his experi-

ence with getting the same and lower grades on shipments than he had looked for.

G. M. NORTH, Groveport, was firmly sold on the idea that the extension of credit was absolutely essential to the successful conduct of a side-line business. As to how grain men would get away from credit abuses was at best a hazard. Mr. North would gladly get away from credit sales if it were possible, but he couldn't figure out a way this could be accomplished without a serious loss of business.

R. H. "BOB" BRUNDIGE, Kingston, was of the same opinion.

RAY P. REID, Circleville: As to the wheat prospects I find them to be about 100 per cent around Loudonville, and on the whole much better than local dealers are willing to admit. It's a little early to forecast the crop as being "dead." On some of the farms south of here, where the farmers started to plow up their wheat and sow oats, some were induced to dig up little plots of soil in which wheat had been sowed and take these parcels into the kitchen to see what would happen. In every instance I've heard of the wheat came up fine. All we need is a good warm rain and lots of sunshine to make a bumper crop.

S. A. STELLE, Chillicothe: If you ask me how the wheat looks over two weeks ago, I'll answer how does any Corpse look after two weeks?

As to membership in this organization, I wish to say that in our territory membership in the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n has meant that all dealers are now netting a living profit as the result of a local meeting held nearby, whereas before we all used to have to "buy" our business.

JOHN H. MOTZ, Brice: I find that snow protection for the wheat crop usually increases the prospects. There's no snow in the southern parts of Ohio and Indiana and consequently the prospects are much slimmer than north of this snow line. We are shipping in corn. If it weren't for our seed and feed business we wouldn't have any business. Much wheat is being plowed up and oats going in.

L. R. WATTS, London: From what I learn we'll have no wheat in our territory, for those having good prospects ten days ago say they have nothing now. Much of the wheat acreage is going into barley.

COME TO LIMA on June 19 and 20 and you'll reap more than \$10 benefit from your membership investment, for there's a lot of tricks that are going to be pulled and some drastic proposals to be made. The Ohio Grain Dealers can, must and will be the strongest state organization in existence today, because conditions warrant it. Come to Lima and see for yourself.

ELI P. SHORT, Fort Wayne, Ind.: My conclusions after an extensive survey of the condition of this coming wheat crop is that a warm rain will bring out the wheat in fine shape, for the roots are in good condition.

PRESIDENT SAYLES, Columbus: I'm very optimistic over the wheat crop prospects in Northern Ohio and Southern Michigan, over which territory I am just now returning after an extended tour and investigation.

L. B. MILLER, Springfield: It's the worst thing we Ohioans can do in telling everybody about our wheat crop prospects for it depreciates the value of our crop and buyers will start looking elsewhere for the supplies they are accustomed to getting from Ohio. While I figure abandonment to be around 25 per cent, still it's too early to know anywhere near how the growing wheat is going to turn out, it's too early. Why kill the crop a few minutes after you get it planted?

H. I. TURNER, Thurston: I figure about 15 per cent of the old wheat is still back in farmers hands yet to be moved. This will probably be forthcoming with a more attractive price. The growing wheat crop is still a misnomer.

OSCAR TEEGARDIN, Duval: Estimate there's about 5 per cent of the old wheat back. The growing crop is the poorest in the history of our territory. Two weeks ago it had life, but today all the farmers are ordering seed oats.

J. R. JOHNSON, Baltimore: Where there's life there's hope, and we still have some life in the growing crop.

A. M. DAUGHERTY, Derby: Virtually all of the old wheat has moved. We're below the "snow-line," which means poor wheat prospects.

J. B. HILL, Orient: We're below the "snow-line" also, which seems to be an adopted symbol of poor wheat crop prospects.

C. B. KISSELL, Selma: About 5 per cent of the old wheat is still back. We're below the "snow-line" too.

THOMAS F. WOOD, London: About 2 per cent of the old wheat is still yet to be moved. In about six weeks one will be better able to determine the wheat crop prospects much better than now.

W. S. COOK, Columbus: I still have oodles of faith in Mother Nature and believe she will see the wheat crop through in fine shape.

WM. H. HERRNSTEIN, Chillicothe: Well, at least the feed business is good.

JOE L. DOERING, Antwerp: The Grain Trade has to fight its own battles, for the daily newspapers don't and won't support the trade. Just as an illustration of what \$10 apiece will do look at how some other organizations have grown and thrived and exerted power just by charging a fee of a measly ten-spot. If you're going to keep the proverbial wolf away from your door you've got to join and be an active member in the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n. As before stated, the association has had to have more application-blanks printed this year than in any previous five years. Everybody's signing up. Can't afford to be without the protection. Neither can you.

RAY P. REID, Circleville: Can anyone tell me about this Farm Agricultural Conference that was recently formed up in Chicago? I'm wondering what its functions and purposes are.

FRED E. WATKINS: Its an organization of middlemen formed to combat some of this menacing propaganda broadcast rampant without contradiction heretofore. The work of this Conference promises to be of broad and far-reaching effect, to the benefit of the grain trade.

L. R. WATTS, London: That's just an example of what organization can do for you.

Feed Grinding Costs.

PRESIDENT SAYLES asked, "How many have feed grinders?" About half the group raised their hands in response. "How many are operating their feed grinders profitably?" Silence reigned. So grinding charges were asked for.

JOHN MOTZ, Brice: We get 7 cents a bushel, and do just a lot of custom grinding at that figure. We find this service increases sales of bran and midds. Our current bill is around \$1200 a year, but we keep no account of what we make on grinding.

H. R. WOOLEY, Pickerington: We, too, find feed grinding service attracts side line sales of other commodities. We charge 7 cents for "coarse" grinding, but we are putting in a hammer mill and figure on getting 20 cents a hundred for the "coarse" grinding thereon and 30 cents for the "fine." It's getting so now that we all have to go into the feed grinding business and the merchandising of commercial feeds, so the best thing to do is to make the most of it. The grain business is changing rapidly. Why do you remember a few years back when every grain elevator used to operate a small flour mill? Now look at the status of the trade today. Who would have dreamed we'd be making our respective livings peddling side-lines? As to this discussion on credits, I don't see how we can get on an absolute spot-

cash basis, but it would sure be great if we could.

PLINY M. GALE, Chillicothe: Some spend more or as much on power as they get out of grinding charges. That's foolish. We have steam power and are consequently glad to grind for coal costs to keep everybody busy, because things are so dead. But nevertheless, we do get 25 cents for grinding. We only have one fineness, for if we had more the farmers would have you changing screens all day long. We find this grinding service brings in much trade. As to the oats prospects, last year we shipped out and this year we're shipping in and the farmers are coming in and scrapping over who's going to get the next lot.

FRED E. WATKINS: As to this credit proposition there's no use or common sense in being "more than a mother" to these credit babies! Quit carrying them! Start cutting down on their credit gradually. Get on a cash or at least on a 30 day basis. Adopt business methods in the conduct of your side-line business, sending out statements every thirty days, and charging interest on over-due accounts. You'll be surprised to see how quickly the farmers will pay up just as soon as you put that little interest charge on their statements. Let's all get on a sane economic basis of business conduct and prosper. Fred closed with a very thorough crop review of conditions in Ohio, published in last number.

THE FIREWORKS were then set off, and Bill Cummings nominated for "national" secretary.

Kansas City Market Wins Rate Controversy.

The contentions of the Kansas City Board of Trade were, in the main, sustained by a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 28, on the "grain transit case," brought against the Rock Island and other railroads by Southern Kansas interests.

Consequently the present status of rates is left practically undisturbed, with the exception of the territory south of the main line of the Santa Fe thru Newton, Hutchinson, Kinsley and Garden City, which was excluded as not in the point of original territory subject to the transit privilege formerly permitted when re-shipped to the Gulf for export.

The decision, which is known as Docket 17159, continues the present transit arrangement at Kansas City on wheat originating on or north of the Santa Fe main line in Kansas to Colorado, when moving over routes operated wholly over said line of the Santa Fe or within the territory lying north of said line when destined to the Gulf for export.

Transit on wheat from the Liberal branch of the Rock Island at Kansas City, thence to St. Louis, on joint through rate to New Orleans for export, is herein terminated as a privilege.

The domestic transit to Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana was undisturbed.

Undue favoritism shown the Kansas City market was the basis of the complainants' case, it being alleged the rate structure was prejudicial to interior Kansas markets through transit rates applied to wheat shipped from southern points into Kansas City and thence to the Gulf for export.

Had the case gone against Kansas City there would have resulted a radical readjustment in the movement out of that market, as there would have been a flow of grain into the Kansas City market just the same, even had the transit rate rules been unfavorably altered. Grain for the export market would have then moved via the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, instead of enjoying a broader choice of outlets.

The decision concluded with "The record leaves no doubt that the Kansas City market is an important factor in the sale of grain in this (Southwestern) territory of origin and that much of the grain will work its way to or thru the market."

Dealers Meet at Wymore, Neb.

A group meeting of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at Wymore, Neb., on the evening of Mar. 29, Ray Williams of Holmesville, Neb., acting as chairman.

Ben Norris, mayor of Wymore, made a short address of welcome.

J. A. REULING, sec'y of the Wymore Farmers Grain, Lumber & Coal Co., who is also president of the First National Bank, made a fine talk in a straight businesslike manner, stressing the position of the elevator man in the community and the relationship existing between the elevators and the banks. He said that the common criticism against all elevator men was that they did not pay the farmers enough for their grain, while at the same time he knew it was impossible for them to operate on any smaller margin of profit and remain in business.

Mr. Reuling gave some side lights on how the elevators were operated on the banks' money many times, and how the banks performed this additional service free of charge. His talk was greatly appreciated.

MR. WILLIAMS read from Sec'y Smiley's statement of the cost of operating 75 elevators in Kansas and asked for criticisms, many taking an active part in the discussion. It was generally agreed that the cost was low compared with the cost of operating elevators in the Wymore territory; and that the margin they were buying upon was entirely too small.

E. A. WILLIAMS of Beatrice here made a fine talk, right to the point about competitive buying, out of his 32 years' active experience with Black Bros' mills.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the business of buying grain could not be carried on successfully without a sure 3-cent margin on corn and 5-cent margin on wheat.

Chas. Hageman, manager of the Liberty Elevator Co., Liberty, Neb., was appointed to be the delegate at a meeting to be held Apr. 5 at Virginia, Neb.

Ice cream and smokes were served to all and a general good time was had. The gathering dispersed in the spirit of good fellowship about 10:30 p. m.

Among those present were: A. L. Burroughs, Rockford, Neb.; L. J. Byrne, Vanderslice-Lynds Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; A. O. Burkett, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Blue Springs, Neb.; F. J. Bahr, Barneston, Neb.; J. S. Cacek, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Krider (Odell p. o.), Neb.; H. E. Dixon, Urdike Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; A. Gerd, Equity Union Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. W. Hageman, mgr., Liberty Elevtr. Co., Liberty, Neb.; S. L. Hassell, Equity Union Grain Co., Wymore, Neb.; Channing J. Lewis, Kinney, Neb.; W. F. McFarland, Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., Beatrice, Neb.; Ben E. Norris, mayor, Wymore, Neb.; E. El. Offholder, Oketo Elevtr. Co., Oketo, Kan.; A. R. Patton, Black Bros. Mills, Wymore and Beatrice, Neb.; Lloyd Ruyle, Armour, Neb.; Glenn F. Root, Crittenden Grain Co., Oketo, Kan.; J. A. Reuling, sec'y Farmers Grain, Lumber & Coal Co., Wymore, Neb.; Clarence Saathoff, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Oketo, Kan.; Ernest Severs, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Barneston, Neb.; A. H. Vanderberg, mgr. elevtr. dept., Farmers Grain, Lumber & Coal Co., Wymore, Neb.; Ray E. Williams, mgr., Farmers Elevtr. Co., Holmesville, Neb.; E. A. Williams, Black Bros., Beatrice, Neb.

Poisonous gases used in fumigation will be prohibited if the recommendation that a state or city law prohibit same be adopted in Illinois. Major B. McKenna, retired army officer, who was found dead in his office in Chicago from hydrocyanic acid gas that had seeped through from a room being fumigated below furnished the stimulus to the Coronor's Jury assigned to the investigation of the case. This death is the ninth in a year in Chicago from this cause. Hydrocyanic acid gas is known as "seven-second" gas, it taking just that long to kill a human being. This gas is used, unwittingly, to the exclusion of better and safer fumigants, by many grain elevator operators and allied industries in fumigating for weevil, moths, etc.

Oklahoma Farmer Grain Dealers Condemn Marketing Around Terminals

The twelfth annual convention of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma held in Enid, Okla., was well attended and the enthusiasm registered above average. The Enid Grain Exchange was again the generous host to this gathering of managers and their directors.

THE FIRST SESSION was called to order shortly after 10:30 a. m. Monday, Mar. 19. President Paul E. Peeler, Elk City, Okla., presided.

The address of welcome came from Judge C. F. Dyer, Enid. President Peeler responded.

SECRETARY J. W. MURPHY, Enid, closed the first session with the reading of the annual report of the office he holds.

THE SECOND SESSION opened in the early afternoon with an address from Carl Williams, editor of the Farmer-Stockman Journal. His talk was on the "Co-operative Movement from the Farm Journal Slant."

World conditions "make" prices, he told his attentive listeners. Having been a farmer, much credence was placed in Mr. Williams' words.

SECY MURPHY followed with a survey on ass'n activities, emphasizing that most of the expense of the ass'n is met by auditing work. The necessity of good records and sound business methods was brought out in this connection, and the results of having accurate records and working on sound economic principles illustrated over the lack of same.

COMMISSIONS on coal sales were refunded in checks, totaling \$902.25.

THE BANQUET was held in the convention hall at 7:00 the same evening, everyone present being the guest of the Enid Grain Exchange. Following the meal several good talks were heard.

Selling Direct Depresses Prices.

Selling direct, said President Peeler, that is, going around the centralized markets, indirectly brings about materially lower prices by reducing the number of buying orders in the public market. While there is a tendency today to avoid marketing at the terminals, this situation is neither commendable nor beneficial. The sooner the shipping public sees "light" this situation will remedy itself, but for the present everyone suffers.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, enlarged upon this thought at length, pointing out that effective education of the farmer as to the functions and activities of terminal grain exchanges was essential to bringing about thorough understanding and endorsement thereof by the agricultural classes. The mistaken ideas now held and ignorant prejudices advanced as "reason," must be combatted with organized educational campaigns to bring about "faith" and patronage of terminal markets by the farming classes. He paid a tribute to the commission merchant who is intelligently, persistently and efficiently working to get the last fraction of a cent a bushel for his patrons at a handling price for his services which is lower than in any other industry. He deplored the criticisms of terminal merchants and the lack of encouraging kind words and suggestions.

JOHN O'BRIEN, El Reno, spoke briefly on the storing of wheat. He pointed out that it was essential to have storage somewhere in the marketing scale, farm storage being preferable. The rush of grain when harvested with the combine is too great to be handled by local elevators, so storage on the farm is the best, cheapest and most practical. The evils of harvesting with this new addition to the agricultural equipment world, such as cutting too early in the morning, or when too green, and handling in this condition, were emphasized

strongly. Elevator storing is a losing proposition, and becoming more and more so every year.

Oklahoma Grows the Best Wheat.

PRESIDENT PEELER cited a federal crop report giving Oklahoma a larger percentage of good wheat than any other state in the Union; to a recent government bulletin showing that the mills in that state were only running about half time because mills outside of Oklahoma were buying and milling Oklahoma wheat, and of the effect of this unusual situation on the price of mill feed. This situation could be remedied if all the farmers elevators would stock and merchandise only Oklahoma flour. Regarding the quality of the wheat of different states for the years 1923-24-25, the following percentage from each state graded No. 1 and No. 3, respectively. Oklahoma, 59%-12%; Kansas, 29%-22%; Missouri, 17%-23%; Illinois, 15%-20%; and for the entire U. S., 26% and 19%.

FRANK WINTERS, Oklahoma City, talked on whether the nearby grain buyer was a help or a hindrance to the farmers elevator. He insisted they render a service costing considerable money to get the highest quotations, etc., and had no intention of driving anyone else out of the business.

That it is impossible to divorce business from sentiment, that there is more than the paltry dollar at stake, that friendship and fellowship ought to prevail among those engaged in the grain trade, that the grain business is a good, clean business the year 'round, and that the trade should all join hands and go along together, were among his closing remarks.

GARLAND WHITE, Oklahoma City, touched lightly upon having all the stockholders have a hand in seeing their individual company make a success of its existence, of all being backers and staunch supporters, and of using the dividend inducement to attract patronage. The manager's pet, those for whom he weighs the hind end of a team with their wheat, is the biggest cause for lack of business success, he concluded.

ROY HACKER, Enid Mill & Elevator Co., Enid, pointed out where the middleman was performing as much of a service as was the miller, with the exception of where the broker or commission merchant sells cheaper for export than to a mill, in which case the shipper is the loser.

Buying right is the keynote to successful operation of country elevators, Roy proclaimed. It must be done to be in a position to sell at a profit. "Grain well bought is half sold," you know. More attention needs be paid to grades, discounts, moisture content, etc., to enable the country shipper to profit most.

In refuting the citation made by President Peeler, Roy Hacker stated that the principal factor in mill operation is it must be kept running, that mills must base their buying on the future market and that they cannot grind unless they can sell at a profit on the basis of such markets. Premiums just now are so high for the cash wheat that mills are not able to run at a profit resulting in abnormally high feed prices. The wheat itself can be more profitably disposed of just now than can the flour.

HON. HARRY B. CORDELL, President of the State Board of Agriculture, urged the use of Oklahoma flour for Oklahomans, reviewed the activities of the Board, etc.

CARL WILLIAMS concluded the evening's program with a few well selected words on "Harmonious Relationships with Our Fellow Man."

Managers' Session.

C. M. HERRIAN, Bison, Okla., was chairman of the Managers' Meeting, held the morn-

ing of the second day in President Peeler's hotel room, before the regular session. Problems confronting the operators of farmers elevator companies were discussed for an hour.

In consequence of the successfulness of this gathering more time was requested for the next annual managers' convention.

PRESIDENT PEELER opened with a brief crop summary of his territory and an appeal to support the collective buying opportunities offered by the secretary's office.

BUYING ON GRADE, because grain must be sold on this basis at the terminal market, concluded his opening remarks.

E. B. McNEAL, Thomas, enlarged on the growing importance and profitableness of the side line business, of feed grinding and merchandising, and coal distribution.

SECY MURPHY told of many making expenses during dull months with sidelines, particularly on feed grinding—wherein freight out and in again are saved.

RAY BENDER, Douglas, asserted that their feed business had increased as a direct result of having added cream as a side line, many selling cream and leaving their cream check to buy feeds. He also rapped trying to buy grain profitably on any basis other than on grade.

ERNEST KEE, Hennessey, deplored being heavily discounted on 59-pound wheat and wondered whether by getting together this penalty could not at least be lessened. Fifty-nine pound wheat is just as good as 60 pound wheat in every other respect except weight, and he's going to continue to buy it as long as he can get out right on it.

W. H. HENDERSON, Mooreland, pointed out that feeds raised within the state are better than the corn and some other commodities now shipped in.

C. L. ATHERTON, Red Rock, opposed the stand taken by State Grain Inspector E. H. Linzee in insisting on a reflection of protein content of wheat in price to the farmer. Mr. Atherton maintained such was impossible.

E. N. PUCKETT, Union, spoke of the variations in protein content as shown by carefully kept records. This protein content proposition is the foundation of much suspicion on the part of the farmers, he said. Buying grain should be free from the influence of either buyer or seller; uniformity thruout is desirable, instead of as it is now in being able to appeal for re-inspection and get from \$150 to \$300 more on a car.

A COMMITTEE of C. L. Atherton, Roy Bender and J. W. Murphy was chosen by Chairman Harrian to interview State Grain Inspector E. H. Linzee on his mentioned protein content demand, with a view to having order rescinded.

And thus closed the Managers' session.

Tuesday Morning Session.

THE THIRD scheduled session opened in the convention hall on the morning of the second day.

HON. H. B. CORDELL, President of the State Board of Agriculture, was the first on the program, starting off with bemoaning the resignation of President Knapp of the A. & M. College. Owing to politics the average "stay" of a president at the College is two and one-half years.

The state is wheat and cotton sick, he said. When a farmer will not listen to diversification of crops he ought to be knocked on the head. He concluded these thoughts with praise for the University for their efforts in the interests of the future of agriculture and announced that grades would be put on broom corn, hay, potatoes and strawberries.

PROF. J. T. SANDERS elucidated in detail how the railroads could reduce freight rates and lose no money, not to mention making some \$7,000,000 for the growers in so doing. The Interstate Commerce Commission case tending to bring about reductions was also covered.

Until this country is on an import basis, he stated, a tariff is ineffective in stimulating the price of wheat. At present, the cost of sending wheat to Liverpool sets the price of all the wheat raised and so the lower the transportation charges the more the Oklahoma farmer profits.

The advantage of the combine is given the consumer rather than the producer, for it induced increased production and consequently lower prices.

Bringing tillable pasture lands of Oklahoma under cultivation is bringing about the very thing least desired by the farmer, over-production and lower prices.

HANDLING COAL. A general discussion on the advisability of handling coal was opened by C. F. Greenwood, of Jefferson, who asserted that the coal business was enabling him to exist since the margin of profit on wheat was 2 cents to less than no margin at all. He discourages the sale of small lots of coal by increased price. It is most effective, he concluded.

JAKE BURGHOLT, Newkirk, stated the handling of hogs in addition to all these other side lines was profitable, 5 cents a hundred paying all expenses thereof.

E. E. FRYE, Thomas, maintained the handling of hogs was a drawing card, and that the hog buyer could fill in as an extra at the elevator.

COM'ITES then appointed included Resolutions: W. H. Henderson, Mooreland; Roy Bender, Douglas; and H. S. Cunningham, Wautaga.

Collective Purchasing: E. J. Clark, Marshall; C. F. Greenwood, Jefferson; and B. F. Weggener, Okosche.

Auditing: Hugo Brockage, Newkirk; Wm. Pereboom, Laboma, and C. L. Atherton, Red Rock.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

THE FOURTH SESSION opened Tuesday afternoon, President Peeler presiding.

PROF. W. W. FETROW of the A. & M. College opened with the thought that research is the substitute for experience, and enlarged thereon from the producer's standpoint.

CHARTS showing the trend of various commodities were displayed, indicating that wheat had no definite cycle. The managers should know when to buy and when to sell, for unless co-operatives can show their organizations to be of advantage they have no right to existence.

W. H. HENDERSON, Mooreland, vice president, outlined the possibilities of profit in handling produce, including cream, eggs and poultry, stating that his organization handled over \$100,000 worth of these commodities the past year.

The combine and tractor salesmen were severely scored for trying to talk non-wheat farmers into raising wheat. In many instances the salesmen were successful in selling the farmer on the idea and the machine.

ELECTION returns resulted in the re-election of Paul E. Peeler, Elk City, president; W. H. Henderson, Mooreland, vice-president, and J. W. Murphy, Enid, secretary. Others on the Board of Directors are: E. J. Clark, Marshall; C. L. Atherton, Red Oak; C. N. Herrain, Bison; C. F. Greenwood, Jefferson, and A. B. Messall, Supply.

Resolutions Adopted.

Preferential Duty on American Flour.

RESOLVED, That we, The Farmers Co-Operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, owned by and representing thousands of farmers and wheat growers, do respectfully recommend and urge the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington to reconsider their decision and acquiesce in the wishes of the Cuban government so that provision will be made specifically for a preferential duty on American flour, ONLY when such flour is milled exclusively from United States grown wheat, to the end that we may be relieved from the competition of duty-free Canadian wheat.

Oppose Metric System.

RESOLVED, That, whereas, the system of weights and measures which we are using to-

day in this country are so thoroughly established as to make such a change as is contemplated by a bill in Congress to make the metric system the standard of weights and measures; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we are not in favor of the bill and that we use our influence in preventing the passage of such a bill, which would create pandemonium in an effort to put such a measure in force.

Uniform Margin of Profit.

RESOLVED, That all co-operative companies operating in the state of Oklahoma handle all commodities as near as possible on the same margin of profit, and establish a closer relationship between all co-operative companies in this state.

Resolutions were adopted thanking those who had contributed to the success of the meeting, and approving Harry B. Cordell's administration of the State Board of Agriculture.

J. W. Shorthill on Why Farmers Elevators Fail.

(From an address before the Kansas Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Dodge City, Kans.)

There are two great causes of the failure we have had in our enterprises. One of them is the invariable bad accounts and the second is the dead stock on our shelves.

In Nebraska the sidelines handled by the local elevators were the ruination of many companies on account of heavy investment required to carry a proper stock of goods and over-large book accounts and bad accounts that could not be collected. Company stores, implements and lumber as a whole do not pay in Nebraska, and the handling of grain only is the most successful venture.

You will never devise a selling plan that will solve your production problem. If you raise all the grain possible to be exacted from your land there is bound to be a surplus. All industries are confronted with this problem.

The flour industry in this country could mill fourteen million bushels of flour per year, the pig iron mills could increase their output two-thirds and produce 70% more steel. Eighty per cent more shoes could be placed on the market, 80% more automobiles, and more than 300% could be added to the lumber mill output before the sawmills would be running to full capacity at all times.

A successful manufacturer conducts a high pressure selling plan to dispose of his goods, and the competitor has to do likewise or be forced out of business. The same applies to co-operative organizations.

To be successful they must conduct their business on the same plan as the manufacturer. Since the war over 2,000 flour milling concerns have gone out of business.

The trouble with a great many of our stockholders is that they do their co-operating by long distance, and expect their elevators to run themselves. Half a dozen men in the community will get together and organize a farmers elevator company and go out and sell stock.

The proposed stockholder has a hazy sort of idea as to the part he is to play in this organization, buys one or more shares of stock, figuring that his part in this venture has been completed.

No farmer organization can run itself. The stockholders must be loyal, patronize it and boost for it. The success of any elevator company depends on each individual doing his full share if the company is to be a great success. Not only should he patronize the company himself, but he should personally aid in soliciting the business of new stockholders.

The Grain Exchange: We find radicals on every hand who travel about the country telling the farmers that the boards of trade are robbing the farmers. This is not so. It is a mass of falsehood, glibly told, for the personal gain of the men making the speeches or the people that they represent. The exchanges are conducted by men of honor, honesty and better business ability, whose main slogan is "service," rendered to the people that they serve and represent. In order to have a market for our grain at all times we must have the exchanges, which are simply mediums for the outlets of grain products.

The co-operators must be taught to stick together and work with their brother farmers to solve their problems successfully. The penalty clause in the elevator contracts has been a failure in most instances, and the most successful way has been the voluntary plan where loyalty takes the place of coercion.

The way of solving the farmer's difficulties has not as yet been solved. Unless the farmer takes more interest in his elevator it will lag far want of support.

In our state our farmers have got to a point where they will not drive to town for their commercial feeds, but will sit around and wait for some high-priced and high-pressure salesman to sell it to them.

What is the use of getting together as organizations when we cannot get the farmers behind the single organization themselves? I believe the farmer should be in the terminal market field; but he must have real co-opera-

tion from his brother farmer. I am not sure but that another step in co-operative marketing is taking an inventory to discover just where we are at the present time.

Things are not sold in this world because the producer wants to sell them, but rather because the consumer wants to purchase.

Freight rates should be reduced, but I am convinced that we have a magnified idea about it.

Bulk Handling Gaining in New South Wales.

Last year only about 27 per cent of the wheat crop of New South Wales was handled in bulk, but this represents a rapid increase for in 1921, when the bulk handling system was first started, only about 3 per cent was so handled. The only alternative to bulk handling is handling in bags or in sacks, which is a very expensive system for the farmer because of the cost of sacks and the extra labor of filling them. Of course, bulk handling involves a grading system, which is still rudimentary in Australia, the standard there being what is called "fair average quality" for which a certain weight per bushel is fixed each year.—Grain Trade News.

B. and F. Dudden Elevator at Venango, Neb.

The unusual prospects for a fine crop of wheat in the Venango, Neb., territory last summer led Barney and Fred Dudden to contract for the immediate construction of a new elevator. A site was arranged for on the C. B. & Q. railroad and a contract for building was made with W. H. Cramer Construction Co. Work was begun on July 1st. One month later grain was being taken in the new elevator.

This house is 20x38 ft. and 60 ft. high, studded and iron-clad. It has six bins, two of them over the workroom. The office is 10x32 ft., has three rooms and is built adjoining the south side of the elevator.

Equipment includes a 10-ton Fairbanks truck scale, a Winters truck lift, a wood grate covering a double pit fitted with a flip-flop, one leg fitted with Minneapolis "V" buckets set 10 inches apart and capable of handling 1,500 bus. per hour, a Winters head drive operated by a 5 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse inclosed self-ventilating motor, and a Richardson 5-bu. automatic scale for weighing outbound grain. A man-lift makes all parts of the house easily accessible. All electric wiring is in conduits for fire protection.

The elevator is located on the C. B. & Q. at Venango, Neb., the heart of one of the best wheat producing sections of the state last year. It is operated under the name of B. & F. Dudden and has done a thriving business since being put into service.



Elevator of B. & F. Dudden at Venango, Nebr.

Kansas Co-op Dealers Vote on Side Lines and Troubles

Heavy rains and snow cut the attendance at the annual convention of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas, held at Dodge City last month.

The forenoon of the first day was given over to renewing acquaintances, registering, etc., with about a hundred present. Music furnished during the forenoon was with the compliments of the Board of Trade.

THE FIRST BUSINESS SESSION was called to order on Tuesday afternoon by President J. B. Brown of Larned. Invocation was delivered by Rev. Oliver C. Bronston, Judge Karl Miller led in song, and W. C. Gould welcomed the guests. President Brown responded to the welcome, followed by annual report of the Secretary, R. E. Lawrence.

THE SECRETARY'S annual report covered the increased auditing service being rendered, and the activities of the bonding and insurance, claim and collection departments of the ass'n.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS followed. He warned against paying out all the profits, at the expense of building a substantial reserve on which to operate. The entire program planned for Tuesday afternoon was carried to the following day.

THE TUESDAY EVENING PROGRAM started at 7:30, following music.

J. W. SHORTHILL, Omaha, Nebr., was the principal speaker of the evening. He rapped the iron-clad agreements used by the pool in forcing "co-operation." His address, in part, appears elsewhere in this number.

Following Mr. Shorthill's address, Miss Jean Elsie Glenn, nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Glenn, of the Dodge City Co-op. Exchange, sang two selections in dignified manner.

COM'ITES APPOINTED at this time were: Membership: Fred Laudick, Spearville; George W. Glenn, Dodge City; J. D. Grove, Protection; Chester Johnson, Norwich, and B. H. Dinkham, Meade.

Credentials: B. Byron, Benjamin Little and Everett Hargrove.

Resolutions: L. E. Webb, Jetmore, chairman.

Managers' Day.

The second business session was called to order Wednesday morning, Fred C. Laudick, Spearville, presiding. The collective buying of gasoline and oil was discussed.

JOHN HOLMES, Lewis, declared the oil business was very chaotic on account of larger companies changing their methods of doing business. He intimated there was a possibility of the oil companies charging wagon prices for tank car lots, thus putting the local merchandiser out of business. He favored collectively purchasing the entire output of a single refinery.

FRED VANCE, Ensign, opposed the idea, the profit thereby being too insignificant. He was also afraid another Teapot Dome controversy might develop.

G. C. HATTON, Mt. Hope: The only problem we have to face in connection with handling gas and oil is to buy close enough to be enabled to compete with the Standard Oil Co.

S. O. FREY, Fowler, opposed collective buying, stating that each wanted a different brand of goods, and that the farmer could not be induced to change either. The most important factor in buying oil is to buy it on a basis of a certificate of test. He intimated a state oil inspector working in the interests of the consumer is becoming more essential daily.

FRED LAUDICK suggested a brand of

their own, should the farmers elevators decide to buy collectively.

SAM HASTON, Sterling, stated his company was planning on entering the oil business and thought they could function better if they bought in quantity and got quality along in the bargain. Centralized buying, under the direction of one who knows his business, should work out satisfactorily.

H. C. HAMILTON, Partridge, suggested they try getting together on the proposition for a year, and recommended they decide upon one brand then and there.

J. L. HIPPLE, Ford, concluded this discussion with the thought about getting prices from brokers on quantity, work out all the details of a satisfactory program, and present it at the meeting next year.

MOST PROFITABLE SIDE-LINES, according to a canvass taken by ballot, were as follows:

Coal	17
Gas and oil	15
Feed	11
Lumber	1
General merchandise	1
Machinery	1

MOST TROUBLESOME MATTER in 1927, from canvass taken at the same time as the foregoing, resulted in:

Competition	14
Reflecting protein values	9
Extending credit	9
Lack of loyalty	2
Storing grain	2
Rye in wheat	2
Paying dividends	1
Fire	1
No trouble	1
Lack of competition	1
Lack of business	1
Poor quality wheat	1

INTERESTING YOUNG Farmers, and the best method thereof, brought a diversity of opinion, again. Here's the results:

Have loyal stockholders	10
Work with them	6
Sell them stock	6
Educate them in co-operation	6
Personal friendship	3
Pay a dividend	2
Don't know	2
Don't have them	2
Give them something to do	2
Have company well financed	1
Ours are interested	1
Treat members fair	1
Make company attractive	1
Have good-looking bookkeeper	1

THIS QUESTIONNAIRE and the interesting discussion following announcement of the returns on each, finally resulted in a resolution from the managers present requesting a full half-day at next year's meeting. Manager S. O. Frey was instructed to so inform the Resolutions Com'ite.

Managers who took part in the discussion were J. A. Warner, Alden; George Curtis, Bloom; Albert Martin, Burdette; J. W. Miller, Claflin; J. D. Martin, Dighton; George W. Glenn, Dodge City; Fred Vance, Ensign; J. L. Hipple, Ford; S. O. Frey, Fowler, and D. K. Gaither, Guymon, Okla.

BUYING ON GRADE, and the status of the campaign to bring about buying and selling of wheat on grade, was discussed by E. A. Stokdyk, Marketing Specialist, Kansas State Agricultural College, which will appear in a later number of the journal.

Protein in Wheat.

L. A. FITZ, Grain Exchange Supervisor, U. S. Department of Agriculture, followed with an address on "The Value and Workability of the Protein Analysis." He said:

The protein proposition is a pretty hot skillet to sit on. The variation in quality makes it difficult to reflect values in protein content in buying small lots. Protein is not a new

discovery, but the difficulty at present of reflecting protein content premiums back to the farmers is the snag. The millers have been always ready to pay a premium for high protein wheat, but it has not been so designated as protein content until of late, it being recognized and expressed in different ways heretofore.

He then explained technically how the protein in wheat is determined.

Delivering protein wheat on contract or the option basis on account of the existing premiums for high protein content wheat was another difficulty pointed to which is not contemplated in the contract grades.

Care in sampling was particularly stressed, that a representative quality be obtained on which to base the grade for the entire lot sampled, that the influence of moisture can easily affect a change of one-half per cent protein which would make a considerable difference in the price, and he recommended that managers not reflect protein premiums back to the farmers too closely on account of the wide fluctuations.

PROTEIN CONTENT as a factor in buying wheat is quite disturbing, yet no one would choose to return to the haphazard method of buying grain, he concluded.

Wednesday Afternoon Session.

The third business session was turned over to the ladies.

THE ECONOMIC VALUE of Terminal Elevators to Co-operative Grain Marketing was discussed by W. E. Grimes, Chief of the Department of Economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan; followed by Tom McNeal, editor of the *Kansas Farmer*, Topeka, on "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."

F. S. Betz, Chicago, addressed the convention on "The Benefits to Be Derived by Producers Through the Proper Development of Waterways."

The Banquet.

Wednesday evening at the Presbyterian Church a splendid banquet was attended by about 300. Music was furnished by an orchestra from Ford, Kans. M. A. Cummings, Fowler, was toastmaster.

After the banquet the gathering adjourned to the Beeson Theater for the remainder of the evening's program. Margaret Hill McCarter, noted authoress, and Tom McNeal of the Cap-per agitations were the speakers.

Thursday Morning Session.

The fourth business meeting was called to order at nine a. m. Thursday morning. H. L. Hartshorn, vice president of the organization, presided. This session was largely an executive meeting.

Thursday Afternoon Session.

The fifth business meeting was addressed by J. F. Booth, Agricultural Economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who spoke on "Co-operative Marketing in Canada."

HON. CLYDE M. REED, Candidate for Governor of Kansas, put in his bid for support. He then discussed the freight rate situation. That is only one phase of the agricultural problem, but it is an important one. The Canadian wheat farmer is 1750 miles from the Atlantic ports through which his export wheat moves. For his rail haul he pays 23 cents a bushel plus an ocean rate of 8 cents, making a transportation cost to him for wheat laid in Liverpool or Hamburg of 31 cents. The Kansas farmer pays an average rate of 30 cents for a rail haul of 800 miles to the Gulf of Mexico and then pays an ocean rate of 11 cents or a total of 41 cents a bushel for less service.

There are four primary wheat markets on the North American continent. They are Winnipeg, Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City. These are the "price basing" markets. Kansas gets the Kansas City price less the freight rate and the local handling charges. Yesterday May wheat in Winnipeg closed at \$1.42 $\frac{3}{4}$; at Kansas City at \$1.31. Winnipeg was 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents



Members of the Toledo Produce Exchange in 1928.

Grain Carriers

The first boat thru the Straits of Mackinac was the automobile carrier "Reed," late on April 5.

The New York State Barge Canal will open for navigation some time between April 5 and 15, from all indications.

Box cars in need of repairs on March 1 numbered 62,454, or 6 per cent of the total number on the lines of Class 1 roads.

Boston Mass.—A full cargo of wheat is to soon be loaded at this port bound for Mediterranean waters and totaling 250,000 bu.

Average daily box car surplus for the week ending March 15 was 130,748, as compared with 139,377 for the week ending March 8; 155,554 for Feb. 29 and 164,270 for Feb. 23.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A number of grain laden vessels were loosed from their moorings by a seventy-mile gale blowing along the waterfront here on March 27. One vessel was sunk.

Milwaukee, Wisc.—The vessel "Sturgeon Bay" which sunk in Black Rock Harbor, Buffalo, N. Y., in December, is being floated, preparatory to bringing it to Milwaukee to be used as a grain drier.

I. & S. Docket No. 3006 was given a hearing at Chicago on April 9. The case is usually referred to as the "C. F. A. Case." A number of postponements have delayed this matter up until now.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Wesley C. Newman and David A. Small have been elected president and vice president, respectively, of the grain and milling division of the Minneapolis Traffic Club. Lee Kuempel was re-elected secretary.

Saco, Mont.—A 75-mile extension is under construction from Saco to a point near Turner, Mont., by the Great Northern Ry. Permission to build this branch was given by the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 30.

Pacific Coast shippers of agricultural products in California, New Mexico, Nevada and Arizona gave 1928 a decidedly optimistic outlook, in reports submitted at the recent meeting of the Pacific Coast Transportation Advisory Board, held in San Francisco.

Tiffin (On Georgian Bay), Ont., Canada.—The Canadian Pacific is extending its lines here to accommodate the Aberdeen Elevator, and tariffs will soon be issued to New England on ex-lake grain, after which both Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk connections can be made.

For the third time in history Great Lakes grain shipments exceeded half a billion bu. in 1927, being surpassed in volume only by the shipping year of 1924. In 1927 some 515,193,534 bu. were carried on the Lakes, according to an announcement by the Lake Carriers' Ass'n.

Cumulative loadings for the first nine, ten and eleven weeks of 1928 have been the heaviest for any similar period of past five years. Cumulative loadings the first 11 weeks of the past five years were: 521,641 in 1928; 473,466 for 1927; 480,408 for 1926; 495,482 for 1925 and 509,474 for 1924.

Grain shipments containing more than 10 per cent of flax and consequently taking the straight flaxseed rate after April 1, in line with a ruling from the Interstate Commerce Commission, is the subject of an attack by the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n in an effort to obtain suspension of this ruling. Flaxseed rates are 12 per cent higher than wheat rates. Prior to the effective date of this Commission order, the kind of grain constituting the bulk of the shipment determined the rate.

Locomotives in need of repair on the Class 1 railroads of this country on March 1 totaled 8,857, or 14.7 per cent of the number on the line. This was a decrease of 492 locomotives compared with the number in need of such repairs on Feb. 15, at which time there were 9,349 or 15.5 per cent.

Lincoln, Neb.—Discrimination is alleged on grain shipments from Hansen, as compared with those from Doniphan to Grand Island, Neb., in a complaint filed before the State Railway Commission by the Hynes Elevator Co., of Omaha. There is a spread of two and a half cents between the two points.

Lake operations will begin a week to ten days earlier than had been anticipated earlier, according to a dispatch from Buffalo, where it is understood the demand of grain shippers for steamers to move tonnage from the Head of the Lakes to Buffalo and other receiving ports resulted in this decision by the lake fleet operators.

Grand Forks, (No. Dak.) transit rate now temporarily in effect, of 1 cent per 100 for stopping interstate grain shipments for cleaning and storing in transit, and 1½ cents for milling, with double stop privileges and joint line rates at an additional penalty of only 1½ cents per hundred, become permanent by favorable action of the North Dakota Supreme Court, the decision of the lower court being affirmed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The first regular ocean marine freight service to and from Milwaukee is to be established this Spring, to be routed via the St. Lawrence to and from West Indies ports. If the volume of shipping business warrants service to South America, such will be provided. Walter J. Fitzgerald, Milwaukee, is western representative of the American Shipping Co., of New York, who will provide the facilities.

Freight cars installed in service in the first two months in 1928 totaled 6,032 compared with 10,621 for the same period in 1927 and 12,817 for the same period in 1926. Freight cars installed in February this year totaled 3,133 compared with 5,137 in February, 1927. The railroads on March 1 had 21,726 freight cars on order compared with 29,395 on the same date last year and 50,947 on the same date in 1926. These figures include new and leased equipment.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Proposed changes on transportation rates on export grain to Buffalo were presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 19, which was then conducting a hearing at Buffalo. The restoration of the 3 cents a hundred advantage on grain destined for Baltimore and Philadelphia, and a reduction of 3 cents on hauls to New York and Boston was asked. Representatives of Southwestern railroads fought the measure bitterly, maintaining their rights to move grain out of the midwestern section of the country to the Gulf, a shorter route.

Wage Advances in 1927 to various classes of railway employees totaled \$50,000,000. During the first six months of 1927 the number of railway employees averaged nearly 1 per cent less than during the first half of 1926. Owing principally to the heavy decline in traffic during the last six months, the number of employees fell off more heavily, resulting in a reduction during the second half of the year of nearly 4 per cent under 1926. The final result was that the average number employed thruout 1927 was 1,764,000 compared with 1,805,780 during 1926. This was a reduction of nearly 42,000, or about 2 per cent. The aggregate compensation paid during 1927 was below 1926, showing a decrease of about 1 per cent, compared with the reduction of 2 per cent in number of employees. The number of hours worked showed a slight decline in 1927, the average per day being 8.53 hours, compared with 8.58 hours in 1926.

Locomotives installed during the first two months by Class 1 railroads numbered 325, an increase of 20 locomotives over the corresponding period last year, but a decrease of 41 compared with the same period in 1926. For the month of February alone, the railroads placed in service 171 locomotives compared with 160 in February last year. Locomotives on order in March 1 this year totaled 171 compared with 276 on the same date last year. This includes new and leased equipment.

Employees on the Class 1 railways as of the middle of January, 1928, numbered 1,614,260, a decrease of 6.38 per cent as compared with January, 1927. As compared with January, 1926, the number decreased 6.69 per cent. The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that the aggregate hours per working day in January, 1928, were 13,812,280, a decrease of 8.23 per cent as compared with January, 1927, and a decrease of 7.98 per cent as compared with January, 1926.

Average daily movement per freight car in January this year was 27.6 miles, a decrease of nine-tenths of a mile under the daily average for the same month last year. The average daily movement per freight car in January this year was the same as that for January, 1926. In computing the average movement per day, account is taken of all freight cars in service, including cars in transit, cars in process of being loaded and unloaded, cars undergoing or awaiting repairs and also cars on side tracks for which no load is immediately available. The average load per freight car in January, 1928, was 27.2 tons, including l. c. l. freight as well as carload freight. This was a decrease of 1.2 tons under the average for January, 1927, and a decrease of four-tenths of a ton under that for January, 1926.

Anti-trust proceedings against virtually all lake grain carriers, charging that members of the Lake Carriers Ass'n, together with independent vessel owners, had entered into an agreement last December not to accept a contract for spring shipment until May 1, were filed in federal court at Cleveland, O., on April 7, by U. S. District Atty. A. E. Bernstein. An injunction is asked restraining the shipping companies from continuing an "unlawful combination and conspiracy to restrain interstate and foreign commerce," in violation of the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust laws. The complaint against the carriers was made by Representative Walter H. Newton of Minnesota, who filed with the Department of Justice, information concerning the agreement of the lake boat operators. Losses last year were the heaviest in fourteen years.

Extension of the federal barge service to the Illinois and Missouri rivers was urged on March 27, along with the immediate approval of the Denison bill calling for an increase of \$10,000,000 in the capitalization of the Inland Waterways Corporation, as being essential for the well being of the Middle West. Virtually all witnesses, coming from Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and other cities, urged government operation of the barge lines until river channels and terminals were improved to the point where private operation would be profitable. The appearance of Representative William E. Hull of Illinois, before the House of Representatives Interstate Commerce Commission on March 30, to approve legislation paving the way for early operation of government barge lines on the Illinois River at least as far up as Peoria, marks the opening of a fight on the part of the Illinois Representatives in Congress to assure government barge operation on the Illinois River prior to the completion of the channels of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf-Waterway, a project which will take three additional years. Repr. Hull urged an amendment of the Denison-Denison bill introduced for the purpose of increasing the capitalization of the Inland Waterways Corporation and authorizing the expansion of the federal barge line facilities on the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Mena, Ark.—The Mena Flour & Grain Co. has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

CALIFORNIA

Riverbank, Cal.—M. E. Snively has opened a grain business here.

Van Nuys, Cal.—The Poultry Producers Ass'n will build a large feed warehouse.

Richmond, Cal.—The Pacific Feed & Fuel Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$12,000; John Ecklund, pres.

CANADA

Holland, Man.—It is reported that the Wheat Pool will rebuild its elevator which burned Jan. 28.

Vancouver, B. C.—Vernon & Buckerfield have applied for permission to change the firm name to Buckerfield, Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Calgary Terminal Grain Co. has plans underway for the construction of a 700,000-bu. elevator at Vancouver.

Lethbridge, Alta.—The Ellison Mfg. & Elvtr. Co., Ltd., is reported to be considering the building of several grain elevators in Alberta.

New Westminster, B. C.—The McLean Grain Co. has applied to the city council for a lease to build a \$40,000 feed warehouse and later an elevator on the banks of the Fraser River.

Vancouver, B. C.—Randall, Gee & Mitchell have called for bids on a 500,000-bu. elevator, the bids to be returnable April 10. Construction will be under the supervision of C. D. Howe & Co.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Harbor Board has made application to the federal government at Ottawa for port expansions to cost \$2,500,000. They will include additional elevator storage for 3,600,000 bus.

Montreal, Que.—The harbor commission has resumed building operations in the 3,000,000-bu. extension to its elevator No. 3. It is expected that this extension will be finished by this year's harvest time. The grain storage capacity of the harbor will then be approximately 15,000,000 bus. Its original capacity was 2,000,000, but it is so designed that extensions may be added.

Kingston, Ont.—In view of the desire of prominent lake shipping interests as expressed to the Dominion government to have transshipping elevators at Kingston when the new Welland canal is opened, it has been announced that arrangements are about completed for the erection of a large elevator by a private company largely composed of local men. It has also been stated that plans are completed for the erection of a large new dry dock, which will be able to take off the largest boats that will be coming down Lake Ontario.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Panama Pacific Terminal Elvtr. will be one of the most up-to-date equipped plants on the Pacific Coast, embodying all features which make for the most expeditious handling of grain. Fitted with driers and cleaners, this elevator will be able to handle grain in any condition of dampness. The capacity will be 1,000,000 bus. and it will be operated by the Panama Pacific Terminal Grain Co., Ltd. The designing engineer is the John S. Metcalf Co., Ltd., and the contractors are Smith Bros. & Wilson, Ltd. C. D. Howe Co., Ltd., is consulting. J. E. Amundson is the supt. in charge of construction.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—T. F. Savage has resigned as manager of the Hungarian Flour Mills and will move to California.

Wellington, Colo.—Geo. W. Thimmig, local manager of the Longmont Farmers Mfg. & Elvtr Co., has leased the plant for one year.

Hugo, Colo.—John Menzie, manager of the Equity Union Grain Co., was injured recently when he fell 10 feet from a ladder in the elevator. Fortunately no bones were broken.

ILLINOIS

Decatur, Ill.—The Livergood Grain Co. is now out of business.

Mattoon, Ill.—The Big Four Elvtr. Co. has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

Roberts, Ill.—The grain firm of Roberts & Gullett closed its doors Mar. 28.

White Hall, Ill.—C. E. Potts and Robert Hicks have opened a grain and feed business.

Shirley, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has had its scales overhauled by the Fairbanks service truck.

Hahnman (Deer Grove p. o.), Ill.—Vincent E. Egan is the new manager of the S. C. Bartlett Co.'s elevator.

Springfield, Ill.—Wiedlocher & Sons are rebuilding their elevator which was recently destroyed by fire.

Lake Fork, Ill.—We will install a feed mill before fall and make other repairs.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Edinburg, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been asked by the railroad company to vacate the latter's property.

Chester, Ill.—Austin Cole has been elected pres. of the H. C. Cole Mfg. Co. to succeed the late pres., C. B. Cole.

Low Point, Ill.—Fire reported as being caused by a cigarette stub slightly damaged the power house of Banta Bros. on Mar. 15.

Sweetwater, Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. has had a new roof put on its elevator and overhauled the plant, the work being done by S. E. Dyson.

Moline, Ill.—It is uncertain at the present time whether or not an elevator will be built at the tri-city terminal.—C. C. Lydick, sec'y, Moline Ass'n of Commerce.

Croft (Fancy Prairie p. o.), Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. has overhauled its elevator, installing new cup belts and other repairs. S. E. Dyson did the work.

Wyoming, Ill.—W. H. Hartz, pres. of the Wyoming Grain Co., has returned from St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, where he has been taking treatment the past few weeks. He is greatly improved.

Randolph, Ill.—The Randolph Co-op. Grain Co. will dismantle its elevator in late May and immediately start the erection of a new one of 10,000 bu. capacity which will have two legs and be operated by electric power.

Allendale, Ill.—We will operate under the name of the Allendale Mill & Elvtr. Co. We are tearing out all the flour mill machinery and making a first class elevator out of the place.—F. J. Dorney, mgr., Allendale Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Carmi, Ill.—Marshall E. Daniel of McLeansboro has bot an active interest in the White County Mfg. Co. from Val B. Campbell and Ralph R. Benson, majority stockholders. Mr. Daniel has been elected pres. to succeed Mr. Campbell. Mr. Benson will remain as manager.

Maxwell Station (Waverly p. o.), Ill.—W. R. Turnbull has let a contract to S. E. Dyson to rebuild the elevator destroyed by a tornado last year. It will be built on the same foundation, 29x29 ft., and be of frame construction, iron clad, containing 9 bins, 40-ft. from foundation to top of bins, cupola 18x29x28 ft. high, two floors. There will be two dumps, two legs, Western Sheller fed by an 8-ft. steel feeder, Western Cleaner, and 1,500-bu. Fairbanks Automatic Scale. A 25-h. p. enclosed motor will drive the sheller, using a Tex-Rope Drive and a 20-h. p. enclosed ball bearing will furnish the power for the cleaner and two legs, using Tex-Rope Drive. The house will have a capacity of 20,000 bus.

Wyoming, Ill.—The Wyoming Grain Co. has equipped its Burlington Elvtr. with lightning protection.

Kerrick (Normal p. o.), Ill.—We are going to build a new elevator this summer and have it completed for the threshing season. It will be a cribbed house covered with iron and will hold 20,000 bus. Geo. Saathoff will build it. We expect to have it modern with all roller bearing machinery and enclosed motors with a truck dump. We expect to tear down the old elevator after the new one is built.—Kerrick Grain Co.

Joliet, Ill.—The 35th annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held here May 10 and 11. The program com'te has secured the following speakers: V. E. Butler of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., who will discuss "Country Elevator Problems of Today"; Frank J. Delany, Chicago Board of Trade, who will talk on the "Problems of Grain Marketing"; W. H. McDonald, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will discuss federal grain grades; and C. D. Sturtevant, pres. of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, will discuss those phases of the grain trade that have a national aspect. Various entertainment features are being arranged, including a banquet Thursday night, which will be open to the ladies as well as the men. Convention headquarters will be at the Louis Joliet hotel.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Delavan, Ill.—Grain dealers are fully justified in doing everything in their power to exterminate rats which so often persist in making the elevator and corn cribs their permanent home, but when a smooth salesman comes around with a "sure kill" rat poison highly recommended and endorsed and offers the "exclusive" agency for the territory it would be well to inquire whom he represents and whether he has any authority to grant agencies. Some Illinois towns have recently been visited by parties of salesmen who promised to give demonstrations and "exclusive" agency for the "sure kill" rat poison and by high pressure salesmanship and fast work they loaded up every merchant in town with a large stock and the "exclusive" agency. Of course those who accepted an agency are much chagrined by the disclosures since the salesmen left town.

CHICAGO NOTES.

E. J. Feehery, of the recently organized firm, E. J. Feehery & Co., commission merchants and wire house, was married to Miss Marjorie Jackson of J. J. Badenoch Co., on March 31.

Robert A. Weaver, aged 70, night watchman for the National Elvtr. Co., was robbed of his life's savings of \$4,800 recently. He was distrustful of banks and carried the money in a pouch slung about his neck. He was struck on the head and knocked unconscious as he was finishing one of his night rounds. When he recovered the money was gone.

The Board of Trade has filed suit to force the collector of internal revenue to return to it taxes totaling \$30,000 collected on capital stock of the Board during 1921. The bill alleges that the Board is a corporation not for profit and that the organization is carried on with a loss of \$250,000 yearly. This loss, according to the bill, is made up by special assessments against the members. Refund of \$20,000 collected as tax and \$10,000 accrued interest is sought.

The following have recently been elected to membership in the Board of Trade: Chas. H. P. Yallalee, Richard E. Boesel, Samuel C. Dobbs, Jr., Arthur S. Brown and Walter C. Haeussler. The following memberships have been transferred: Estate John A. Orb, Henry Perbix, Pierre du Vignaud, Wm. L. Heptig, Jr., Estate Paul Brown, Henry C. Goebel of Jacksonville, Ill., who was registered on the Board for the Jacksonville Grain & Commission Co., is now registered on his own account.

The Board of Trade celebrated its 80th birthday April 9 with special exercises consisting of a parade, music and speeches. There was music by the Jackies Band from the Great Lakes and speeches by Samuel P. Arnot, pres. of the Board; Leslie F. Gates, a former pres.; Geo. Woodruff, banker; Howard P. Savage, past national commander of the American Legion, and Ferre C. Watkins, past state commander. All the ceremonies were in charge of the Board of Trade Post of the Legion. This will be the last birthday in the old building on Jackson boulevard at LaSalle street, as the Board will move this fall to temporary quarters on South Clark street until the completion of its new \$10,000,000 home.

Lee N. Wolvin and Allen Crary have applied for a transfer of their memberships in the Board of Trade.

Addison Stillwell and Fred H. Clutton, the new sec'y of the Board of Trade, have applied for membership on the Board.

INDIANA

New Paris, Ind.—The New Paris Elvtr. has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

Carlos City, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

Whitestown, Ind.—Kern & Kirtley have bot the grain and feed business of Robert Cook.

Earl Park, Ind.—John R. Gaunt, for many years engaged in the grain business, died recently.

Goshen, Ind.—The Goshen Mfg. Co., which included a grain elevator, has discontinued business.

Elwood, Ind.—We have recently moved our offices from Kokomo to Elwood.—Urmston Grain & Seed Co.

Gary, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual summer meeting at Gary some time in July.

Worthington, Ind.—Albert Cain has bot the interest of Chas. E. Hines in the Worthington Grain Co. and is now manager of the company.

Kokomo, Ind.—It was a Munson Attrition Mill that the Urmston Grain & Seed Co. recently installed, mention of which was made in the previous number.

Smythe Station (Evansville p. o.), Ind.—The Smythe Elvtr., on the Evansville and Boonville traction line, has been completely overhauled and remodeled.—C.

Argos, Ind.—The flour mill unit of the Argos Roller Flour Mills & City Elvtr., which has not been operating for several months, resumed operations April 1.

Glenwood, Ind.—Glenwood Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; to buy, sell and deal in grain, feeds, seeds, fencing, coal and lumber; by J. Harvey Snider, Merrill D. Guild, and H. Wallace Reimann.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—More than 50 grain elvtrs. in this section of the state were equipped with standard lightning rod protection last year and not one of them suffered from fire caused by lightning. A good investment.

IOWA

Polk, Ia.—The feed mill of Pete Harmon burned recently.

Ira, Ia.—E. S. Schroyer is now manager of the Ira Elvtr. Co.

Granville, Ia.—A. M. Nelson has succeeded the firm of Cannon Bros.

Maurice, Ia.—W. J. Kleesig is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Creston, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

Conrad, Ia.—Belz Bros. have succeeded the firm of Chas. Belz & Sons.

Ames, Ia.—The Ames Reliable Products Co. has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

Springville, Ia.—John Armstrong of Kenwood has bot the elevator of F. M. Hann.

Juniata, Ia.—The safe in the office of the Quaker Oats Co. was robbed recently.

Palmer, Ia.—The Beneke Grain Co. is installing a new 10-ton combination scale.—A. T.

Sioux City, Ia.—Wm. Slaughter, aged 70, head of the former grain firm of the Wm. Slaughter Grain Co., is seriously ill.

Redding, Ia.—The Wilson Grain Co. closed its elevator April 1. If the crop warrants, it may be re-opened about July 1.

Elkhart, Ia.—The Stokley Grain & Lumber Co. of Des Moines has bot the elevator owned and operated by Pat Guthrie since 1915.

Gilman, Ia.—H. E. Jenks has been re-hired as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. He has been with the company for seven years.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Gerald Chapman, connected with the local office of Lamson Bros. & Co., was married recently to Miss Bernadetta Lennen of Clare.

Rolfe, Ia.—Edward Duffy, who was second man at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Mallard, is now employed by the Charlton Grain Co.—T.

Ralston, Ia.—L. C. Nicholson, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Lidderdale, is now manager of Farmers Elvtr. Co.—Art T.

Sac City, Ia.—The elevator of the Farmers Grain Co., which was damaged by fire some weeks ago, has been repaired and is now in operation.

Auburn, Ia.—Wernimont Bros. Grain Co. is building a feed house of hollow tile, 24x50. The company will handle carload lots of feed.—Art Torkelson.

Hansell, Ia.—Leslie Dorsey, 22, and Orval Lumley, 21, are now serving six months in the county jail for stealing two sacks of clover seed from the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Radcliffe, Ia.—P. L. Jarvis, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Ralston has succeeded the late M. G. Gosling as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—A. T.

Inwood, Ia.—O. A. Streater of Canton, S. D., has bot the elevator of T. E. Moen & Sons. Mr. Moen will devote his entire time to his farming interests and senatorial duties.

Lidderdale, Ia.—Vern Burke, formerly connected with the Quaker Oats Co. at Lavinia, is now manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Lanesboro, Ia.—The Independent Elvtr. Co. has just finished covering one of its elevators with sheet iron, and now both houses are covered this way. R. A. Maarsing is manager.—Art T.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Burlington Elvtr., known as Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. and under lease to the Hynes Elvtr. Co., will be increased in capacity from 1,500,000 bus. to 2,000,000 bus.

Richards, Ia.—Elmer Wise, manager of the Richards Elvtr. Co., has undergone an operation at a Fort Dodge hospital. He is reported doing nicely and is expected to return home in a few days.—A. T.

Rockwell, Ia.—Frank Campbell, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. for the past 39 years, has resigned because of poor health. His son, Emmet Campbell, has been engaged to finish out the year when the second charter of the company will terminate.

Wheatland, Ia.—Logan Nelson of Sheldon has bot the plant of the Harber Feed & Grain Co. from Chas. Harber. The new owner will operate under the name of the Wheatland Grain Co. Mr. Harber will move to Lincoln, Neb., where he will be interested in a seed brokerage business.

Mapleton, Ia.—Peter Lamp, who in addition to operating one of the local elevators, was pres. of the First National Bank of Mapleton, died March 30. He had undergone an operation for double mastoid and was on the road to recovery when influenza developed. Mr. Lamp had lived here for 33 years and was a large scale land owner and stock raiser. He was well known in the grain trade.—Art.

Farnhamville, Ia.—W. L. Kilmer, 38 years of age, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., died March 31 at the Oakdale Sanitarium following a 10 weeks' illness. His condition became serious about four weeks ago when he failed rapidly. He is survived by his widow and four children. Funeral services were held April 3 at Panora, Ia., Mr. Kilmer's old home. Geo. Safely, second man, has been appointed manager to succeed Mr. Kilmer.—Art Torkelson.

Manning, Ia.—Our elevator burned recently. The insurance carried on the property was only \$8,000 and an additional policy on grain. The elevator and grinding plant as it stood was well worth \$20,000, as it cost considerable more to construct and would cost considerable more to reconstruct. We are not sure that we will rebuild unless circumstances seem favorable on the season's grain crop. However, we will continue our feed and coal business as before. The fire evidently originated from an electric wiring which was used to conduct electricity to a 20-h.p. motor used in running the elevator. The fire boys were prompt and worked hard to overcome the destructive fire. While the elevator was beyond the possibility of being saved when the alarm was given, the warehouses and coal bins were not damaged any. A large stock of feeds was carried in the warehouse and this was moved to safety until the fire was under control.—A. H. Wernimont, A. H. Wernimont Grain Co.

Titonka, Ia.—R. E. Nauman has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and has opened an implement business in Titonka.

KANSAS

Neodesha, Kan.—Harney Bros. expect to build a small elevator.

WaKeeney (Ogallah p. o.), Kan.—We plan to install a loader.—H. M. Rinker.

Cicero, Kan.—Alice S. Pratt has bot the elevator of the Hunter Mfg. Co.

Buhler, Kan.—The Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to its office.

Jetmore, Kan.—The A. H. Ling Grain Co. is building a feed mill and warehouse.

Herington, Kan.—The Farmers Union has installed a 1,000-lb. freight lift in the basement of its plant.

Axtell, Kan.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently entered by thieves and \$45 in cash taken.

Hallowell, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co. of Sherwin has bot the elevator of Fred Hensel.

Albert, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. is rebuilding its elevator which was damaged by floods last year.

Beloit, Kan.—The Beloit Mfg. Co. plans to install electric motors in its plant. Heretofore it has depended on waterpower.

Clay Center, Kan.—J. W. Pinkerton will increase the capacity of elevator 5,000 bus., add a new driveway and truck dump.

Ness City, Kan.—L. E. Schroyer of the Ness City Lumber Co. has bot the Home Elvtr. Co., owned by Howard I. Floyd and Luke Pember-ton.

Vermillion, Kan.—I have sold my grain and coal business to G. J. Ingman of Barnes, Kan., possession being given March 19.—D. L. Anderson.

Hutchinson, Kan.—H. J. Norton has been employed as general supt. of the Consolidated Flour Mills, taking the place vacated by Fred Vickers.

Hugoton, Kan.—Ben Parsons is building a 10,000-bu. elevator on his farm. He expects to have the building completed in time for harvest.

Topeka, Kan.—Sec'y Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n held a very successful meeting at Concordia recently with fifty-three in attendance.

Garden City, Kan.—The Kisner Elvtr. has been closed since the first of March, 1927. This elevator will be opened again at harvest time.—Jess Kisner.

Chase, Kan.—Alfred Ainsworth has resigned as manager of the Central Kansas Elvtr. and will move to Wichita where he will engage in the oil business with his brother.

Baldwin, Kan.—Will Hey is building an elevator. The site is the one formerly occupied by the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n which burned in December.

Atchison, Kan.—The Blair Mfg. Co. has awarded a contract to Chalmers & Borton for additional mill storage of 200,000 bus. Work is expected to be completed for the new crop.

Salina, Kan.—Fred Elder, mgr. of the local office of the B. C. Christopher Grain Co., has resigned and has accepted a similar position with Goffe-Carkener, Inc., at Hastings, Neb.

Wymore, Kan.—The office, paint room, carpenter shop and mill stock room of the Farmers Grain, Lumber & Coal Co. burned recently. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

Brenham (Haviland p. o.), Kan.—Marvin Ewy, who has been employed at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at Arlington for the past two years, is now with the Brenham Mercantile Co. in the local farmers' elevator.

Salina, Kan.—The will of the late H. D. Lee, pres. of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., makes provision for the continuation of the business for a long term of years. Practically the entire fortune is left in trust for the benefit in the first 10 years of the employees of the four Lee concerns.

Wichita, Kan.—Our office will be moved here from Hutchinson May 6. No other change in the company is contemplated and is merely an office move. It is our intention to build an additional milling plant at Wichita some time in the early future, but not for this coming wheat crop.—Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

Hannum (Concordia p. o.), Kan.—Bossemeyer Bros.' elevator was slightly damaged by a windstorm recently.

Salina, Kan.—The Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. has been organized with the intention of building a terminal elevator that eventually will have a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. This is the second terminal elevator planned for Salina. The Shellabarger Mills & Elvtr. Co. has announced that it will build a 1,250,000-bu. elevator which will in time be increased to 2,500,000 bus. Incorporators of the Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. are interested also in the Smoot Grain Co. They are B. K. Smoot, J. J. Vanier, Guy T. Helvering, J. K. Pickerill and H. W. Poort. It is probable that the elevator will be located north of the Santa Fe tracks. Chalmers & Barton have been awarded the contract for the new elevator.

KENTUCKY

Danville, Ky.—The tile elevator of Anderson & Spillman was damaged by fire Mar. 21. The fire originated in the resistance grids.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. F. Schluderberg has applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore, Md.—Axel Hansen of New York has applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Hagerstown, Md.—Plans for building the contemplated elevator have been abandoned due to the lack of co-operation of the railroad handling the traffic.—Edwin C. Fockler.

Baltimore, Md.—H. Quintin Harris, aged 24, junior member of W. E. Harris & Son, died March 30 following an emergency operation for appendicitis at Garrett, Ind., while on his way home from an intended business trip to the Northwest and Southwest.

Hoods Mills, Md.—We have concrete elevator storage for 25,000 bus. and storage in the frame mill of about 6,000 bus. together with warehouse space for 20 cars of feed. Our capacity is three cars of balanced ration per day. This is in addition to our cracked corn capacity which is four tons per hour.—P. Fred'k Obrecht & Son.

MICHIGAN

Owosso, Mich.—Mail addressed to the Lewellyn Bean Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

New Haven, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 40 Dreadnaught Grinder with 40-h.p. motor.

Tyre, Mich.—The elevator of Ray Thomas of Bad Axe burned about 8 o'clock the evening of Mar. 26. Loss is estimated at \$30,000, which includes a quantity of grain, beans and seed.

Mayville, Mich.—Lambert Schott has bot the elevator here, which was formerly operated as the Hollenbeck Elvtr. but which has been idle 20 years. He has installed new machinery, including a Dreadnaught Feed Grinder.

Kawkawlin, Mich.—The elevator of the Kawkawlin Bean & Grain Co. burned about 1 a. m. April 3. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, partially covered by insurance. Two cars and a half of beans, one car of wheat and one of oats were destroyed. It is expected that the plant will be rebuilt.

Gallen, Mich.—We plan to build a dump elevator capable of handling grain from farmers' wagons into cars rapidly, with storage space for from two to four cars. We will have a feed grinder, receiving separator and hopper scales in connection with it.—Lynn J. Pardee (successor to H. D. Roberts & Co.).

MINNESOTA

Jordon, Minn.—The International Mlg. Co.'s warehouse was slightly damaged by fire Mar. 23.

Wabasha, Minn.—The R. E. Jones Co. has installed a hammer mill operated by a 50-h.p. motor.

Duluth, Minn.—Richard F. Uhlmann of Chicago has applied for membership on the Board of Trade.

Wilmont, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has erected a building 24x24 in which it has installed a feed mill.

French (Fergus Falls p. o.), Minn.—The elevator of the French Trading Co. has been closed for the season beginning April 1.

New Prague, Minn.—The elevator of the International Mlg. Co. was slightly damaged by a recent fire which started in a dust collector.

Ghent, Minn.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co. will install a 10-ton 16-ft. dump scale and Strong-Scott Dump at its local elevator, the work to be done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

We have consolidated with the Stühr-Seidl Co.—C. G. Hubenthal.

C. C. Wyman recently won the veterans' golf championship of a country club at San Diego, Cal. He beat the champion of the previous three seasons 2 to 1.

Henry J. Thayer, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died recently. He was a member of the commission firm of Thayer, Beebe & Co., of Minneapolis.

A fire on one of the lower floors of the Chamber of Commerce recently filled the trading floor with smoke coming thru an air shaft and caused some excitement for a time.

Fire broke out in a dust conveyor of the Great Northern Elvtr. recently, but an automatic alarm called the fire department and the flames were put out with little loss.

The city council commerce, markets and harbors com'ite were to take steps Apr. 7 to obtain a \$30,000 grain elevator adjacent to the municipal river terminal at the foot of Washington Ave. The proposed contract, providing for the use of terminal facilities, was submitted by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

MISSOURI

Dean Lake (Snyder p. o.), Mo.—Mail addressed to I. Woods & Son has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Clarence, Mo.—F. C. Wine will build a 5,000-bu. elevator on the site of the old mill which burned several months ago. Feed grinding equipment will be installed.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Kellogg Huff Commission Co. of St. Louis has opened a branch office in charge of its sec'y, C. J. Gundelfinger, and will engage in a general grain business. Mr. Gundelfinger is a grain man of broad experience and has been on the St. Louis exchange for the past 15 years.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Harvey J. Owens has been elected to membership on the Board of Trade.

We are indebted to the Board of Trade for a copy of its annual statistical report for the year 1927, which gives the list of officers, membership roster, receipts and shipments and the daily range of prices during the year.

R. W. Bravener, formerly with the J. P. Parks Co., is now associated with the Western Brokerage Co. He will take charge of the mill feeds, cottonseed cake and meal, and linseed cake and meal.—Western Brokerage Co.

Fred J. Dwyer, chief clerk of the Missouri State Grain Inspection department for many years up to 1918, died March 26 after a long illness. Harry J. Dwyer, his son, is a member of the local Board of Trade and associated with the Uhlmann Grain Co.

The Grain Club held a special meeting and dinner on the roof garden of the Kansas City Club April 9. Speakers included Chas. T. Atkinson, sec'y of the Chicago Stock Exchange, and Joseph F. Porter, chairman of the executive com'ite of the New England National Bank & Trust Co. and pres. of the Kansas City Power & Light Co. There was a general discussion of plans for trading in unlisted securities.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Fred Mueller of Peoria, Ill., has been elected to membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Geo. T. Scott has applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange on transfer of Frank F. Howard.

The Merchants Exchange is now furnishing Trans-Lux stock quotations to its members in the smoking room on the exchange floor.

The Marshall Hall Grain Corporation will let a contract within two weeks for a shipping gallery to replace the river house destroyed by fire.

Wm. C. McCoy, who for 26 years was connected with the W. D. Orthwein Grain Co. in the cash grain department, has taken over the position of wheat buyer for the J. F. Imbs Mlg. Co.

Patrick P. Connor, aged 88, for more than 50 years a familiar figure on the Merchants Exchange, died recently. He was voted an honorary membership after his retirement 10 years ago.

NEBRASKA

Graf, Neb.—Fred Lintz is now manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Brock, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an electric truck dump.

Pender, Neb.—We are putting in a new Winter Dump.—Heyne Lumber Co.

Elgin, Neb.—Chas. Vaughn has bot the local elevator, coal sheds and hog yards of the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.

Brandon, Neb.—C. H. Hegeman, formerly manager of the elevator of P. J. Fitzgerald, has moved to Grant, Neb.

Lebanon, Neb.—The machinery warehouse of the Farmers Equity Exchange burned March 7 with a loss of \$12,000.

Cowles, Neb.—We will install a truck dump this spring.—James J. Lambrecht, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Elmcreek, Neb.—The Farmers Hay & Grain Co. is building an addition to its plant in which will be installed a feed mill.

Pierce, Neb.—J. M. McAvoy of Omaha has secured a 25-year lease on the property of the Pierce Mill which includes an elevator and will put the plant in operation.

Wymore, Neb.—A portion of the elevator, lumber and coal yards of the Farmers Grain, Lumber & Coal Co. burned recently with a loss of \$20,000. Insurance of \$12,000 was carried.

Hastings, Neb.—The Koehler-Twidale Grain Co., an old firm, has filed articles of incorporation; capital stock, \$25,000; E. A. Twidale, C. F. Kohl, B. S. Koehler and T. E. Gilbert, members.

Omaha, Neb.—Com'ite heads for the Izaak Walton League national convention to be held here this month include Lee Quinby, E. I. Dolphin, Frank C. Bell and Art McKinley, all of whom are members of the Grain Exchange.

Omaha, Neb.—Suit of the government to collect additional federal income taxes alleged to be due from the former stockholders of the Updike Grain Co., which was dissolved in August, 1917, has been started in the federal court.—P.

Hebron, Neb.—Sec'y Smiley of the Grain Dealers Ass'n has held a number of local meetings this year. Recently over forty-five country dealers came here for a local meeting and the next day thirty attended a meeting at Beatrice.

Grant, Neb.—The Kellogg Grain Co. has awarded the contract to the W. H. Cramer Construction Co. for the erection of a 25,000-bu. cribbed iron clad elevator to be operated by motors and worm gear drive. The plant will be modern in every way. The foundation is now being laid.

Big Springs, Neb.—Frank Dorn has completed a 10,000-bu. addition to his elevator. A boot pan, Winter Truck Dump, Winter Worm Gear Drive, Winter Dust Collector, new motors, distributor and steel spouting were also installed. The work was done by the W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

Big Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has put in two new stands of elevators with worm gear drives and motors, two new distributors, all-steel spouting at heads, and put galvanized iron roofs on office, cupola and warehouse. The work was done by the W. H. Cramer Construction Co.

NEW ENGLAND

Portland, Me.—The Cobb Mercantile Co., grain and grain products, plans to discontinue the flour end of its business.

Greenfield, Mass.—W. N. Potter & Sons have just installed a large rolling screen designed by the Munson Mill Machinery, Inc.

Voluntown, Conn.—Voluntown Farmers Co-op. Ass'n incorporated; capital, \$2,000; to deal in grain, feed, etc., by Emil Nyman et al.

BOSTON LETTER.

John H. Lee, formerly associated with Horace Cook & Co., has severed his connection with that firm and is now in business on his own account with offices in the Grain & Flour Exchange Bldg.

The Lord & Webster Co., wholesalers and retailers of grain, flour and feed, have discontinued the handling of flour.

A membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange is reported to have changed hands at \$500, an advance of \$100 from last sale, and of more than \$400 in the past few months.

Boston, Mass.—Appropriate ceremonies in the quarters of the Grain & Flour Exchange marked the affiliation of that body with the Curb Exchange on April 2. The exchange kept open house with the floor open to all instead of being restricted to members.

NEW YORK

Camden, N. Y.—The Camden Grange will rebuild its feed mill recently destroyed by fire.

Lyndonville, N. Y.—The plant of the Lyndonville Mlg. Co. was slightly damaged by a windstorm on March 27.

Springfield, N. Y.—The office safe of the James H. Gray Mlg. Co. was blown open with nitro-glycerine recently and \$319 in currency taken.

New York, N. Y.—Following record prices of \$23,000 for regular and \$17,000 for associate memberships on the Produce Exchange, declines to \$20,500 were witnessed on a regular membership, then to \$15,000, and on March 30 sales were made at \$12,000 and \$13,000. Reports are in circulation of a plan to group all the commodity exchanges in the city under one roof under the name of the Commodity Exchange Center.

BUFFALO LETTER.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corn Exchange will be held on the exchange trading floor on April 10 at 3 p. m. Three directors for the ensuing three years and two inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting will be elected.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The 1,000-bbl. mill of the Buffalo Flour Mills Corporation, the eastern mill of the Commander-Larabee Corporation of Minneapolis, burned early on the morning of March 27. The building and site were owned by the state of New York. The investment of the milling company was about \$175,000 and was fully covered by insurance. The total loss was about \$240,000. It is believed the fire was caused by defective electrical equipment.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., must accept full liability for the damage claims made against them as a result of the sinking of the company's launch, Linseed King, Dec. 20, 1926. At the time of the disaster 52 persons lost their lives and several others were injured. Damage actions by the injured and relatives of the deceased were begun against the company for sums aggregating \$4,000,000. The company countered by bringing an action in admiralty to have its liabilities limited to the value of the hulk of the sunken vessel. The launch, valued at about \$2,100, was used in ferrying employes from Edgewater to Manhattan.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Julius H. Barnes interests have signed a managing contract with the bondholders' protective com'te of the Great Eastern and Dakota elevators of Buffalo, N. Y., to operate both elevators. Julius H. Barnes personally signed the contract, proffered him by William B. Prickett, Chicago, representing the bondholders. The Great Lakes Grain Co., Inc., which has been in business for several years, will operate the two plants for the Barnes interests. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Frank L. Carey of the Hallet & Carey interests control the Great Lakes Grain Co. George D. MacDonald, local manager, was at one time prior to recent ownership the business agent for the two plants, and so knows the capabilities of both elevators. Mr. MacDonald was instrumental in putting thru some thirty million bushels of grain formerly handled by the plants annually. The Barnes-Ames interests of New York have put an average of 25,000,000 bus. of grain through the port of Buffalo annually for the past 25 years and it is believed they have never heretofore owned or been connected with elevator interests there. Interests associated or connected with the Barnes-Ames Co. of New York are the Hallet-Carey-Swart Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada; Barnes-Jackson Co., Baltimore, Md.; Barnes-Ames Co. and Itasca Elevator Co., Duluth, Minn.; Hallet & Carey Co., Minneapolis and Duluth, and Barnes-Irwin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The foundation work on the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mlg. Co.'s new elevator has been completed and work is now being carried forward on the superstructure. It is hoped to have the building completed by October.

NORTH DAKOTA

Pingree, N. D.—The Andrew Grain Co. of Minneapolis has bot the elevator of A. B. Peterson.

McVillie, N. D.—The McVillie Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. will rebuild its elevator which burned recently.

White Earth, N. D.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Grain Ass'n has been returned marked "Firm dissolved."

Anamoose, N. D.—E. P. Moorhead has bot one of the elevators of the Anamoose Grain Co. He will move it from its present site and erect a 100-car potato warehouse.

Eldridge, N. D.—The Farmers Union has bot and taken possession of the plant of the Occident Elvtr. Co. There are now two farmers companies operating elevators here.

OHIO

Rudolph, O.—The Liberty Grain Co. is motorizing its plant.

Eaton, O.—Muff & Son of Richmond, Ind., have bot the Lewis Elvtr.

Edgerton, O.—The Edgerton Elvtr. Co. has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

Waterville, O.—D. J. Lloyd has resigned as manager of the Farmers Exchange Co.

Crestline, O.—The Farmers Union Equity Exchange Co. has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

Ohio City, O.—The Rockford Grain Co. has bot the Equity Elvtr., operated by True Felger.

DeGraff, O.—The DeGraff Hay & Grain Co. is operating its 75-h.p. Miracle Ace Hammer Mill.

McComb, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed Sidney Power Feeder for its hammer mill.

New London, O.—Clyde Setterfield is now manager of the New London Farmers Exchange Co.

Tiffin, O.—The Farmers Exchange Co. is installing a McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump.

Whitehouse, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held its monthly meeting here April 2.

Minster, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 1¼-ton Direct Motor Driven Munson Superior Batch Mixer.

Green Creek (Fremont p. o.), O.—The Green Creek Co-op. Co. was dissolved at a recent meeting of 167 stockholders.

Carey, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is equipping its plant with a motor driven McMillin Combination Wagon and Truck Dump.

Uniopolis, O.—The Uniopolis Grain Co. has painted and repaired its plant and expects to install new motors and a hammer mill.

Ashville, O.—We will start the erection of a new grain elevator at Ashville next week. We expect to build it with our own force.—H. M. Crites & Co.

Melbern, O.—The plant of Nihart & Fix was damaged by fire March 31. It is reported to have been caused by locomotive sparks on roof of warehouse.

Mount Gilead, O.—The Buckeye Mlg. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$12,000; to do a general milling business and to deal in grain, seed and farm produce; by J. C. Hays, J. O. Leedy, Ernest Claypool and W. M. Ramey.

Ottawa, O.—A suit for foreclosure has been instituted against the Ottawa Grain & Mlg. Co. by J. F. Renz of Lima. Mr. Renz charged that the company owed him \$15,000 on notes, and asked the appointment of a receiver. E. C. Ackerman of Lima was appointed receiver.

St. Johns, O.—The St. Johns Elvtrs. incorporated; to deal in grain, seed, hay, farm produce, agricultural implements, machinery, farm supplies, automobiles and coal, wholesale and retail; by W. A. Fisher, Ira L. Price and Joseph Mosler. This firm will succeed the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Arcanum, O.—S. A. Myers, local grain dealer, died March 16.

New members of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Farmers Elvtr., Grain & Supply Co., New Bavaria; Myers Grain Co., Lockbourne; J. R. Johnson, Baltimore; L. Teweles Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Co-op. Grain Co., Monroeville; Central Erie Supply & Elvtr., Sandusky; Buckeye Cereal Co., Massillon; Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co., Wellington; A. S. MacDonald Commission Co., Boston, Mass.; Farmers Exchange Co., Stryker; Garman Grain Co., Delphos; Wm. Gregg & Son, Upper Sandusky; C. O. Garber, Millers National Insurance Co., Columbus; Green Camp Co-op. Co., Green Camp; Farmers Commercial Grain & Seed Co., Rising Sun; Thurston Elvtr. Co., Thurston; Waldo Elvtr. Co., Waldo; Marion Grain & Supply Co., Marion; U. S. Commission Co., Upper Sandusky; Carey Mill & Elvtr. Co., Carey; Grain Machinery Co., Marion; Castalia Elvtr. & Supply Co., Castalia; W. C. Ulmer, Marion; Pemberville Elvtr. Co., Pemberville.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

OKLAHOMA

Gibbon, Okla.—The Gibbon Elvtr. Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Cherokee, Okla.—I am considering building a 10,000-bu. elevator here.—D. A. Mock, formerly at Byron, Okla.

Bretsch (Roosevelt p. o.), Okla.—We expect to install a drier and cleaner some time in the future.—G. N. Dickson.

Carter, Okla.—The Rogers Mills County Co-op. Ass'n has installed new truck scales at its local plant and also at Hammon.

Seminole, Okla.—The Seminole Mill & Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; by J. H. Aven, Frank B. Noe and James O. Seger.

Medford, Okla.—At a meeting of the board of directors recently it was voted to dissolve the Medford Wheat Growers Ass'n, organized in 1922.

Karns Spur (Geary p. o.), Okla.—Samuelson & Laughlin are rebuilding their elevator which burned Feb. 7. The firm operates as the Karns Spur Grain Co.

Noble, Okla.—The elevator of the Noble Gin Co. burned recently with a loss of \$11,000, about half covered by insurance. Ellington & Sprowls are the owners.

Wakita, Okla.—Lauraine A. Scott, who has been in the grain business for 9 years, has announced himself a candidate for the office of county treasurer of Grant county.

Enid, Okla.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. has awarded the contract for the erection of its elevator and flour mill, mentioned in the last issue, to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Jefferson, Okla.—Harrison E. Stearns, aged 81, retired grain dealer, died recently following a three weeks' illness. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Harriett Hacker, who owns an elevator in Jefferson.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Regarding the report that we are considering a \$75,000 grain elevator to our plant, we have no plans regarding this construction and do not contemplate adding to our storage in the near future.—Stanton Thatcher, manager grain department, Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Norman, Okla.—The Zero Ice & Storage Co., formerly of Oklahoma City, has bot the Norman Mlg. & Grain Co. for approximately \$125,000. Officers of the new company are H. S. Oderman, pres.; T. E. Oderman, vice-pres.; J. J. Oderman, treas.; J. W. Jupe, sec'y. D. L. Larsh was pres. of the old company.

Chickasha, Okla.—The mill, elevator and corn meal plant of the Chickasha Mlg. Co. burned March 25. The loss is estimated at \$60,000 to \$70,000. The elevator was separated from the flour milling plant by a brick engine and boiler house. The company has a large terminal elevator and concrete storage bins, which are separate from the milling plant and with the installation of transmission apparatus for the conveying of wheat from this elevator to the mill, the operations of the plant were only interfered with for a few days.

Enid, Okla.—The Great Plains Mill & Elevtr. Co. plans to erect a mill of 500 bbls. capacity. —P.

OREGON

Sumner, Ore.—Perfield & Young incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; to deal in grain, hay, feed and farm products; by N. J. Perfield and E. J. Young.

Portland, Ore.—Dale V. Harrison, chief clerk at Terminal No. 4 grain department, was discharged by the Commission of Public Works and has filed an appeal with the civil service board.

Portland, Ore.—There will be no increased grain storage in Portland this year, the commission of public docks postponing indefinitely proposed construction of additional grain storage facilities at Terminal No. 4. Installation of additional equipment to speed up the work at the elevator was decided upon some time ago and these plans will go ahead. Private elevator operators assured the dock commission they are prepared to take care of a greater amount of wheat than was handled at the peak of the present season.

PENNSYLVANIA

Corapolis, Pa.—The Ohio Valley Grain & Feed Co. has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Cavour, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. is installing a Strong-Scott Air Dump.

Castlewood, S. D.—The elevator of O. E. Miller will be covered with iron this spring.

St. Lawrence, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. is installing a Strong-Scott Style "A" Latest Improved Head Drive.

Woonsocket, S. D.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has let a contract for a 24x24 ft. addition to its elevator which will be used as a feed room.

Lenmon, S. D.—My elevator will be completely overhauled, larger wagon scale installed and the building will be enlarged for additional seed room. New seed cleaning machinery, motors and elevators will be installed.—E. J. Ziltz.

Gorman, S. D.—The National Elevtr. Co. will build a 30,000-bu. elevator. This will be a 12-bin elevator, having one leg. Power will be furnished by a Fairbanks-Morse 10-h.p. engine. A 10-ton scale will be used in the driveway equipped with a Strong-Scott Dump. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Onida, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son have awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a 25,000-bu. elevator, replacing its recent fire loss. This elevator will have one leg and will be equipped with Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed motors, fitted to Hinkley new type head drives. A Fairbanks-Morse 10-ton 16-ft. scale will be installed in the driveway and a Strong-Scott air dump will be installed. The building will be iron clad. Work will be started at once.

SOUTHEAST

Charleston, W. Va.—Geo. F. Brown, formerly with the Brown Mfg. & Produce Co., now out of business, is now associated with the Ladish Mfg. Co. of Milwaukee, covering the West Virginia territory.

TENNESSEE

Franklin, Tenn.—The Lillie Mill Co. is installing an electric power plant.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—The plant of the Shawnee Mill & Grain Co. was badly damaged by fire the night of March 30. The loss is estimated at \$40,000. The boiler room and grain warehouse were saved. The company was operated by Earl Roberts and James Butler and had been organized only a few months. The loss was partly insured.

TEXAS

Muncy, Tex.—Robert Muncy is building a 12,000-bu. elevator.

Stratford, Tex.—Riffe Bros. of Texhoma have bot the elevator of the Chapman Mfg. Co.

Sterely (not p. o.), Tex.—Thornton Bros. of Lockney are building a 20,000-bu. elevator here.

Beaumont, Tex.—Southern Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$6,500; by S. R. Quaid, T. A. Behannon and Robert T. Behannon.

Cleburne, Tex.—The Gillock Grain Co. has bot the buildings formerly occupied by the Gulf Co. and will use them for warehouses.

White Deer, Tex.—The J. N. Beasley Grain Co. of Amarillo has bot the local elevator of the Liske Grain Co. and will operate it this season.

Lubbock, Tex.—E. R. Talkington has been transferred from the Burrus Elevtr. at Dallas to the elevator which the same company took over here.

Mexia, Tex.—K. H. Childress and Hobson Childress, formerly of Oakwood, have formed the Childress Grain Co. They are engaged in the wholesale grain business.

Fort Worth, Tex.—James T. Rayford of the Rayford Grain & Commission Co., who is drilling for oil at Jacksboro, Tex., got a good well, estimated at 50 bbls., on his second hole.

Dallas, Tex.—Duncan M. Cameron, 57, organizer of the Texas State Warehouse and Marketing Department, died recently from a stroke of paralysis which occurred on the golf links.

Floydada, Tex.—The Joe Boothe Elevtr. has succeeded the firm of Boothe Bros., Joe Boothe buying the interest of his brother, C. W. Boothe, who is now operating an elevator at Littlefield, Tex.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Stowers Grain & Commission Co.; capital stock, \$5,000; by W. B. Stowers, M. M. Stowers and W. W. Young. W. B. Stowers was formerly in the grain business at Oklahoma City, Okla.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—There is no such company as Mytinger & Walker Co. A charter was granted on Feb. 29 to the Mytinger & Walker Corporation, a holding company for the stock of Mytinger & Walker in five subsidiary corporations forming the various units of our organization. None of these companies is interested in the grain business.—Mytinger & Walker.

Floydada, Tex.—The Edwards Grain Co. is moving one of its local elevators to Dougherty, a new town. F. M. Dougherty is building a new elevator at the same place. Both houses will have a capacity of 15,000 bus. Clubb & Heard are building a 12,000-bu. elevator at Petersburg. J. E. McAvoy is building a 15,000-bu. elevator at Aiken, and J. L. Norris is erecting a 15,000-bu. house at Stringer. (We have no record of post offices at any of the new towns.)

WASHINGTON

Uniontown, Wash.—We will paint our elevators this spring.—Uniontown Co-op. Ass'n.

Midlakos, Wash.—The Godsey Feed & Fuel Co., which was recently leased to L. S. Rasmussen of Seattle, is now open for business under the name of the Midlakos Feed Co., Inc.

Palouse, Wash.—The Washington Farmers Union warehouse burned recently with a loss of \$3,000. There was no insurance. There were eight cars of wheat and two cars of seed oats lost in the blaze, with some insurance. A new warehouse will be built.

Kelso, Wash.—The 375,000-bu. elevator being erected on the Columbia River is approaching completion. It will be operated by the Longview Grain & Elevtr. Co. with offices at Longview, Wash. S. A. McLean, formerly manager of the Portland office of S. Suzuki & Co., Ltd., is manager.

WISCONSIN

Wonewoc, Wis.—The Wonewoc Farmers Co. has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Members of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce were entertained at dinner March 22 at the Athletic Club by Wm. A. Hottenson, whose term as pres. of the Chamber of Commerce expires April 22.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Two Rivers Equity Exchange recovered 15 sacks of clover seed valued at \$300 each which had been stolen, when the thief was traced by seed which fell from the truck he was carrying it in. He stopped to change a tire and was apprehended. When arrested he confessed that he had stolen the seed.

Tigerton, Wis.—H. F. Meyer has installed a J-B Feed Mill.

Mayville, Wis.—The Chas. Mann Co. has leased the grist and feed mill of the Northwest Mfg. Co.

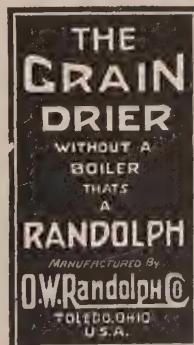
Milwaukee, Wis.—The following officers were elected at the annual election of the Chamber of Commerce on April 2: A. L. Johnstone, pres.; A. L. Flanagan, first vice-pres.; E. La Budde, second vice-pres.; H. A. Plumb, sec'y-treas.; P. P. Donahue, A. L. Jacobs and Josef Mueller, directors; Wm. Eiteneier, Carl A. Houlton and Frank J. Phelan, board of arbitration (regular term); Roy I. Campbell, board of arbitration (unexpired term); Thos. M. Corcoran and S. G. Courteen, board of appeals.

WYOMING

Keeline, Wyo.—We will operate the elevators which we recently bot here and at Lost Springs from the Kemble-Senn Elevtrs under the name of D. A. Shoopman Hdwe. & Grain. Our headquarters will be here.—D. A. Shoopman.

Lake Erie ice conditions favor early opening of lake navigation, and there remains but few floe impediments on Lake Ontario. In lieu of these conditions, it is believed vessel operators will attempt an earlier opening of navigation than originally planned.

Hearings on Docket 17000, general grain and grain products rate investigation, ordered in the Hoch-Smith Resolution of 1925, will be held in Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, Calif. Hearings in Chicago closed after fifteen weeks of taking testimony. The Seattle hearings will begin on May 22, with Commissioner Meyer presiding. The Columbia Basin Rate Case will be reopened, if attempts to be made are successful.



Reliance Terminal Elevator, Fort William, Ontario.
1,500,000 bushels capacity.

This plant is equipped with a Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier

Supreme Court Decisions

Grain Futures Act (7 USCA §§ 1-17) held not to have destroyed police power of state in matters relative to intrastate dealings, hence did not make ineffective Rev. St. 1919, § 3574, of the state laws, prohibiting keeping of place wherein others engage in pretended buying and selling of agriculture products without there being any intention to deliver or receive the property as bought or sold.—*State v. Christopher*. *Supreme Court of Missouri*. 2 S. W. (2d). 621.

Claim Must Be Filed Before Suit.—Carrier's knowledge of loss of shipment does not excuse filing of claim required by B/L, regardless of whether such knowledge would render giving of notice unnecessary, since "notice," which is to give carrier opportunity to promptly investigate, and "filing of claim," which is demand for specified damages which carrier may allow or disallow before suit can be brought, are distinguished in Transportation Act 1920 (41 Stat. 456).—*Douglas Shoe Co. v. Pere Marquette R. Co.* *Supreme Court of Michigan*. 217 N. W. 12.

Carrier's Liability for Negligence.—In an action for damages for negligent delay in railroad's transportation of perishable vegetables, plaintiff is required to show negligence arising out of unreasonable delay, and also that such negligence was the proximate cause of the damage. Under the Carmack Amendment (49 USCA § 20 [U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604a, 8604aa]), the initial carrier of an interstate shipment is liable for loss or damage caused by negligence of connecting carriers.—*Sanders v. Charleston & W. C. Ry. Co.* *Supreme Court of South Carolina*. 141 S. E. 607.

Sale of Futures Valid if Seller Has Corn on Hand.—In action by broker to recover losses, commissions and expenses on sale of corn sold on the Chicago Board of Trade for defendant, since defendant had corn on hand at time of sale by broker, and intended to deliver it, it was immaterial that there was no evidence that purchaser of corn sold by plaintiff on the Board of Trade did not intend to receive and pay for it, since contract under common law was valid, regardless of buyer's intention.—*T. P. Gordon v. Welles Andrews*. *Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri*. 2 S. W. (2d) 809.

Demurrage Changes.—Carrier's right of action for demurrage charges in interstate shipment grows out of contract and is not conferred by the Interstate Commerce Act, so that the limitation of three years for action prescribed by Interstate Commerce Act, § 16, par. 3, as amended by Transportation Act 1920, § 424 (Comp. St. § 8584), may be extended by agreement of the parties, even if this could not be done, were the right created by statute, with a condition annexed that it be enforced within a limited period.—*Pennsylvania R. Co. v. Susquehanna Collieries Co.* *U. S. District Court, Ohio*. 23 Fed. (2d) 499.

Power of Federal Trade Commission.—Jurisdiction of equity to restrain threatened enforcement of criminal penalties for failure of unincorporated association to produce documentary evidence before Federal Trade Commission under subpoenas duces tecum is based on principle that, where statute, such as Federal Trade Commission Act, § 10 (15 USCA § 50), compels individual to subject himself to criminal prosecution, as condition precedent to inquiring into power or jurisdiction of commission to act, it amounts to denial of due process and equal protection of laws.—*Fed. Trade Com. v. Millers National Federation*. *Court of Appeals of District of Columbia*. 23 Fed. (2d) 968.

Party Diverting Not Liable for Freight.—A person who has obtained a diversion of a shipment of goods during transportation by a carrier is not liable for a resulting additional freight charge, where, in ordering the diversion, he was acting as agent for another, and the carrier must have known of this fact.—*B. & O. R. Co. v. Johnson-Battle Lumber Co.* *Court of Appeals of Georgia*. 141 S. E. 678.

Landlord's Lien.—Merchants to whom lessee of land sent rice raised on the leased premises to sell and apply proceeds on the advances made by them to enable lessee to operate, having so sold it and applied the proceeds, though knowing it was subject to landlord's privilege, are not personally liable to the landlord for the rent secured by the privilege, which was not seasonably exercised, there being no surplus from the proceeds over and above the advances.—*Odier v. Schexnaydre*. *Supreme Court of Louisiana*. 115 South. 57.

Judgment Against Telegraph Co. for Delay.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota, on Jan. 27, 1928, gave judgment against the Western Union Telegraph Co. for \$15.25, cost of sending, and \$162, loss and damage, for unreasonable delay in the delivery of a money transfer message from Minneapolis, Minn., to Havana, Cuba.

Plaintiff informed the telegraph company at Minneapolis, June 26, 1924, that the money and the message had to be delivered to the consul at Havana before noon the next day. It was not delivered until July 9 or 10.

The defendant, when suit was brought for damages, made several allegations of fact, which, under the tariff on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, would exempt it from payment. It was an unrepeatable foreign message, and the court admitted that there were exemptions from liability. Judge Olsen of the Supreme Court said:

Under the rulings of the court, defendant was unable to prove that the limitations relied upon were a part of its tariff or rules, or contained on the message blanks used by it at the time, or that such limitations were contained in any tariff filed by it with the Commission. It was unable to prove that it had no office at Havana authorized to pay out money on cable messages, or that it was necessary for it to forward the message over the lines of any other company.

The lower court in one of its findings stated: "That the defendant was grossly careless and negligent." The word "grossly" might well have been omitted, but, so far as appears, can have no prejudicial effect on the findings.—*Lind v. W. U. Tel. Co.*, 217 N. W. Rep., 486.

The U. S. produces 59 per cent of the World's production of corn, 63 per cent of its raw cotton, 70 per cent of its petroleum, 85 per cent of its motor vehicles, 54 per cent of its smelter copper and 52 per cent of its steel. Of the 31,000,000 or more telephones in the World, the U. S. has 60 per cent.

Why Mail Is Lost.

Many thousands moved last year and did not notify the post office, with the result that many pieces of first-class mail and parcel post remained undelivered and great quantities of circular matter and newspapers were returned or destroyed.

Subscribers to this journal should immediately notify the publisher of a change of address so that you may continue to receive your Journal.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

19 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

A few dollars saved on legitimate freight claims is worth while; examination of old records costs nothing; charges are not to exceed 33 1/3% of amount saved; frequently less. 305 country elevator managers and owners have benefited thru this service, and it's worth a trial.

W. S. BRAUDT
Pres. and Treas.

HARRY J. BERMAN
General Counsel

Seeds

Beeville, Tex.—Fire destroyed the seed-house here owned by the Hall Industries.

Louisville, Ky.—In order to pass on the trustee's accounts and close up the Wood-Stubbs & Co. bankruptcy case, the referee, Nat. C. Cureton, held a meeting of creditors here on April 3.

World's Grain Exhibit is to be held in Regina, Saskatchewan, in 1932, in connection with a celebration of the building of the Canadian Pacific into western Canada. The affair promises to be stupendous.

Canton, O.—William S. Berger is now associated with the Holmes Seed Co. here, after having been connected with the Holmes-Letherman Seed Co., also of Canton, for the past twelve years, as treasurer and retail store manager.

Omaha, Neb.—The Spring meeting and annual election of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n is to be held here at the Hotel Fontenelle on April 28. A large turnout is expected, according to George W. Cummings, Sioux City, Ia., secretary.

New Orleans, La.—The headquarters hotel for the tenth annual convention of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n will be the Monteleone Hotel, according to President D. M. Fort. The meeting is to be held in New Orleans from June 21 to 23. A large attendance is anticipated for the splendid program arranged.

Col. S. G. Mason, 78 years old, for fifty years the traveling representative of the Sioux City (Ia.) Seed Co., passed away at McAlester, Okla., on April 2. Mr. Mason covered seven states for his firm, and ranked as one of the six oldest traveling salesmen in point of service in the United States. The body was taken to Jessup, Ia., for burial.—P. J. P.

The Farm Seed Ass'n of North America will be officially represented at the Second International Congress of the Grass Seed Trade, to be held in Bologna and Rome, May 15-18. Messrs. Ernest Ford Crossland, Wm. G. Scarlett and Marshall H. Duryea will be the representatives.—Clarence K. Jones, Secretary, Baltimore, Md., Farm Seed Ass'n of North America.

The Pacific Coast Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its third annual convention at the Portland (Ore.) Hotel on May 31, June 1 and 2, contrary to previously announced dates. Elaborate plans are being made by the com'te in charge for the biggest gathering in their history. Business sessions will occupy the first two days, the third being set aside for a sight-seeing trip throughout the vicinity.

The Seed Verification Service will have a meeting at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, Ill., on June 25. The two seed associations hold their meetings the balance of the week, the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America on June 26-27, and the American Seed Trade Ass'n on June 27-29, at the same hotel. The directors of the Farm Seed Ass'n will hold their meeting on June 25 also.

A Better Seed train is now going from town to town on the Canadian Pacific Railroad in the interest of better crops. The train is especially fitted and is known as the Forage Crop and Better Seed Grain Train. Windows of the coaches are equipped with colored transparent photographs depicting various phases of farming activities. Seed cleaning machinery is also on display. This is being exhibited with a view to further promoting the best use of seeds and obtaining first-class results in addition to educating the farmers as to how to overcome seed grain and forage crop difficulties.

The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n was recently organized with headquarters in Minneapolis and R. P. Woodworth as manager. The stated purpose is to coordinate the work of various agricultural development groups and join with agricultural schools, county agents and the sundry other agencies working in the interests of agriculture. Formation of this body is understood to be at instigation of a special com'te of the Northwest Spring Wheat Millers' Club, headed by R. W. Goodell.

October Clover seed has been very active since we started to trade in it; more so than a year ago. Naturally speculation will drift to the new crop future. Buying to date mostly from nearby states that have damage to both wheat and clover. How it wintered; future weather and carryover, the factors. Safer to hedge your old seed this season with October as the carry-over will be mostly domestic. October furnishes the insurance to those who fear possible decline of spot seed at the finish of the season.—J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, O.

"Corn in North Dakota" discusses the relation of corn to environmental factors in the state, gives varietal recommendations for areas in the state from the results of extensive comparisons at the station and substations, describes important varieties, offers suggestions for the selection and preservation of seed, and outlines cultural and harvesting practices. Information is also given on the utilization, composition and feeding value of the crop, improvement, and corn judging and contests, and production statistics are appended. The authors are P. J. Olson, H. L. Walster, and T. H. Hopper, North Dakota Experiment Station Bulletin 207, pp. 106, figs. 36.

Timothy seed which was formerly exempt from import duty in Latvia, is now dutiable at 0.30 lat per kilo, or about \$58.00 per metric ton. The new duty will apply to seed which is not cleared by April 15, 1928, and it is reported that buyers will not accept any shipments to be cleared after that date. It is suggested that exporters having shipments of timothy seed en route to Latvia, which may not reach Riga in time for clearance before April 15, make cabled inquiry of their Latvian customers as to whether they will still accept delivery. Otherwise it may be well to order the shipment sold at some intermediate point, or diverted elsewhere.—Clarence K. Jones, Baltimore, Md., Secretary, Farm Seed Ass'n of North America.

Seed Movement in March.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1927, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
FLAXSEED				
Chicago, bus...	220,000	169,000	1,000	...
Duluth, bus...	108,655	299,511	294,908	311,565
Ft. William, bus...	51,188	...	112,890	...
Montreal, bus...	88,081	28,548	...	...
Milwaukee, bus...	135,850	10,010	...	...
New York, bus...	113,000	707,400	...	...
Minneapolis, bus...	470,990	272,590	334,860	89,490
Superior, bus...	76,172	168,030	18,995	15,593
KAFIR				
Houston, bus...	...	...	72,044	38,573
Hutchinson, bus...	308,100	7,800	...	...
Galveston, bus...	...	...	90,842	187,500
Denver, bus...	3,900	...	...	...
Kans. City, bus...	591,800	292,600	463,000	257,000
St. Louis, bus...	163,200	61,200	50,400	26,400
CLOVER				
Chicago, bus...	1,313,000	1,671,000	1,217,000	2,102,000
Milwaukee, lbs...	356,601	203,612	922,925	1,585
New York, bags	168	430	2,647	2,904
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, bus...	1,826,000	2,601,000	2,578,000	3,079,000
Milwaukee, lbs...	219,520	68,300	541,926	...
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth, bus...	711,200	758,800	338,800	102,200
New Orleans, bus...	16,800	7,000	...	...
Cincinnati, bus...	...	4,200	...	...
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth, bus...	106,000	117,000	43,000	4,000
Kans. City, bus...	125,350	67,850	11,500	11,500

Largest Seed Plant in Country Completed at Milwaukee.

Back in 1863, one ambitious and energetic Ludwig Teweles, a pioneer seedsman and a natural judge of seed, started the L. Teweles Seed Co. in Milwaukee, Wis., in a small 18 by 70 foot building down on Water street.

The business grew, thru the exercise of fair business methods, and larger quarters were soon essential. And so it was year after year, more space being added at timely intervals to expedite handling the orders of a growing clientele.

The impossibility of further physical expansion at that address forced the rapidly growing firm to move over on Clybourn street, which site was occupied until 1916, when the company's first building was started at their present location. This was a 12-story structure, 70x100 feet.



L. Teweles Seed Co.'s New Warehouse at Milwaukee.

This first plant houses all of the machinery, which is up-to-date and of the very latest design. The plant, known as a gravity plant, is very economical in operation costs, containing all the labor-saving devices available. Six cars can be spotted at one time. The company even has a switch engine constantly at its disposal.

Herewith is a view of the new eight-story reinforced concrete and brick unit, which was recently completed as part of a \$600,000 expansion program on which it embarked last summer. Including the basement, this unit is used entirely for sacked-seed storage and now makes 175,000 square feet of space available for this purpose. The company also has bulk seed storage aggregating 200,000 bus.

This 90x120 foot addition adds 90,000 square feet to the adjoining facilities of this large and progressive seed house.

The company also owns the balance of the land in the block on which the present buildings are located, which will be utilized in caring for any further additions.

Even regular radio programs over WTMJ are broadcast by the members of the firm.

Visitors are always welcome at the plant and it is an inspiration to see the manner in which vast quantities of seed are prepared for the market.

This house celebrates its sixty-fifth year in business this year.

Hugo Teweles is president and Max Teweles, the secretary-treasurer of the firm. The former was recently elected a director of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America.

Window displays are found to pay good dividends by more grain dealers each year. Attractive window displays are high-powered salesmen, working on the minds of all who pass. Attractive displays within the office are also sales-getters. It is very wise to change displays frequently, just as it is very sane not to crowd a display.

Farm Seed Ass'n Plans Enticing Program.

Officers of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, formerly the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, are sparing no efforts to offer as exceptional a program to the trade as diversified interests could possibly desire. The greatest convention yet on record seems assured.

The annual convention is to be held in Chicago, on June 25-27, at the Hotel Stevens, com'itemen meeting the first day.

THE "OPEN SESSION," the drawing feature for those of the seed trade who are not members of this progressive organization, is scheduled for the afternoon of the 26th. Everyone in the entire trade is cordially invited thereto. Of course the full membership will be there.

MERLE THORPE, editor of "Nation's Business," will talk on "The Value of Co-operative Industrial Advertising." Mr. Thorpe probably has a keener insight into the fundamentals of business as a science than any man of the country today. It will be the good-fortune of those in attendance to hear this inspiring and entertaining leader.

EDWIN B. PARKER, assistant chief marketing specialist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will talk on "Timothy Seed—Past, Present and Future." Mr. Parker is a specialist on timothy.

A. J. OGAARD, Executive Secretary of the Farm Seed Ass'n, will also address this gathering.

Each speaker will give his audience an opportunity to ask questions, following a custom long established for these "Open" Sessions.

A cordial invitation is extended to everyone in the trade.

An overwhelming turn-out is expected, if the numerous inquiries are indicative at all. Even expecting several European organizations to be represented.—Clarence K. Jones, Baltimore, Md., Sec'y, Farm Seed Ass'n of North America.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

One line, one year (24 issues), \$10.00.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchant.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Tobin-Quinn Seed Co., Missouri Blue Grass.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.
Teweles Seed Co., L., field and grass seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.
Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

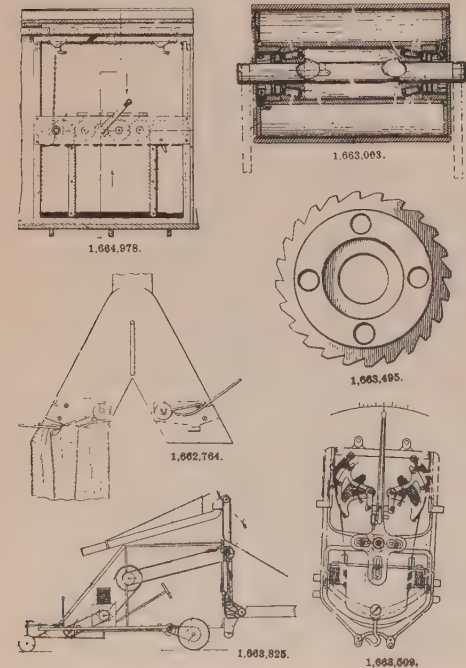
Patents
Granted

1,663,825. Grain Loader. Wm. C. Benjamin, Unity, Sask. An upright driven grain elevator is carried by a portable frame, a rearwardly extending adjustable grain driven conveyor delivering grain to the lower end of the elevator, a driven grain pick up conveyor carried by the rear end of the latter conveyor and delivering to the same and a pivoted discharge spout suspended from and receiving grain from the upper end of the elevator.

1,664,978. Grain Door. Geo. W. Harer and Jacob J. Burri, Chicago, Ill. The door comprises a frame, a cross bar carried by the frame, gears carried by the cross bar and having engagement with each other, a panel slidably carried by the frame and having racks adapted to engage certain of the gears, a crank having connection with one of the gears and adapted to be turned to move the panel vertically, and means supporting the door frame and the parts carried thereby for horizontal movement as a unit to completely open or completely closed position.

1,662,495. Feed Mill. Jas. A. Day, Knoxville, assignor to O. B. Wise, Knoxville, Tenn. The mill is a combination of a driven shaft, material contact and grinding disks pivotally and eccentrically mounted upon said rod and having annular series of teeth for engaging the material, each tooth having one end edge arranged substantially radially of the disk and the outer edge of each tooth extending diagonally inwardly, said material contact and grinding disks being urged outwardly by centrifugal force, and spacing members mounted upon the shaft and between the supporting elements for spacing the same and the spacing members being positioned to engage the disks for limiting the pivotal movement of the disks.

1,662,764. Bag-Holder. Otto E. Toman, Pine City, Minn. The bag-holder includes angle plates fixed on one of the sides of the spout or hopper, adjacent to the mouth thereof, and the lateral portions of the plates being arranged in a line with the edges of the spout or hopper and a flat plate fixed on the opposite face of the spout or hopper, said flat plate having reduced depending portion on its lower edge which is flanged outwardly and from thence upwardly to provide a hook, the outer lip of the hook having its corners rounded, a pivotally supported spring influenced lever on the plate movable into the hook but of a width not to contact with the outer element of the hook, an angle finger on the plate disposed adjacent to one of the corners thereof, and a lug on the lever engageable with the finger for holding the lever raised away from the hook.



1,663,509. Weighing Apparatus. Wm. Timson, Birmingham, assignor to W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham, Eng. This is an indicating and resistant mechanism with pairs of flexible ribbons anchored at their upper ends to the periphery of the resistant carrying cam-like members and at their lower ends to a pendulous resistant.

1,663,082. Fumigant Material. Harry W. Houghton, Glen Echo, Md., assignor to Safety Fumigant Co., Boston, Mass. A lachrymatory fumigant gas is produced by the addition of dilute hydrochloric acid upon a caked mixture of a cyanide and an oxidizing agent and a protective binder not affected by moisture. The ingredients are a cyanide and a chlorate of an alkali metal mixed with slacked lime and sand in plastic condition, with the addition of a small amount of common salt and allowed to harden.

1,663,003. Conveyor Roller. Geo. W. Curtis, Canton, O., assignor to the Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, O. The elongated hollow roller is rotatably mounted on the shaft with an elongated tubular member in the roller, and anti-friction bearings interposed between the tubular member and said shaft, said tubular member having radially extending spoke members at its ends made by bending the portions between slots in the tubular member that extend longitudinally from the ends thereof, and the spoke member being secured to the roller, at the end portions thereof.

End of Chicago Hoch-Smith Hearing.

Docket 17000, part 7, grain and products, came to an end at Chicago Mar. 23.

The Seattle hearing will begin May 22. More than 33,000 pages of testimony have been taken, and over 1,500 elaborate exhibits have been filed. Thirteen weeks of the 7 months' time was occupied at Chicago.

H. H. Bernstein of the Central Weighing & Inspection Bureau, suggested that the Commission should establish a Bureau of Transit to supervise transit in co-operation with the carriers, to determine, for example whether wheat at Chicago had paid the rate from the Missouri River entitling it to move to New Orleans on transit balance.

Frank B. Townsend, Minneapolis, said that owing to the failure of the railroads to maintain all-rail rates on the same competitive basis as in 1916 had caused the grain tonnage of Minneapolis to drop from 78.6% in 1916 to 50.9% in 1927. Duluth's grain receipts meantime had increased more than 110,000,000 bus.

Railroad officials were given a hearing for several days, among them being F. C. Furry of the Illinois Central, J. C. Gutsch of the Rock Island, Harry Wilson of the Trunk Line Ass'n, L. V. Beatty of the Kansas City Southern, A. B. Enoch of the Rock Island, and Eugene Morris of the Central Freight Ass'n.

R. V. Craig, traffic commissioner of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, wanted ex-lake rates from Buffalo to the Atlantic ports reduced 3c, and Toledo rates to be kept 3c higher. Now Toledo rates are over Buffalo 4c to New York, but the same as from Buffalo to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Grain handled at Toledo had increased from 1,500,000 bus. in 1921 to 13,000,000 bus. in 1926, one factor being the differential, which was 3c prior to 1922. The present cost of transporting wheat from Chicago to New York, he said, was only 1/2c higher all rail than lake and rail.



FIRE BARRELS

not only provide an effective method of fighting fire, but affect a material reduction in the cost of insurance. And when filled with a solution of

High Test Calcium Chloride

they are protected against freezing and evaporation. You need these safeguards. Write for further particulars.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.

Carbondale, Penn.

Outside Ladder to Cupola.

Last year a fire occurred in the cupola of an Indiana elevator. It was a dandy, as fires go, and well along toward a successful conclusion when discovered. But this particular fire was out of luck for it had failed to take into consideration the newly formed local volunteer fire department. Notwithstanding the cupola could not be reached from the inside of the house and all available ladders were far too short, this was their first fire and the boys were determined they should be victorious. Lacking aerial ladders, water towers and such, they called their native ingenuity into action with the result that two of them shinned up the cob spout with a line of hose and won the fight by a knock-out. For pure, unadulterated scrappin' spirit, that takes the prize.

As a result of this fire, many elevator owners in that vicinity are placing outside ladders to the cupolas of their houses. It is a little too much to expect a man to shin up a cob spout, we'll admit. These ladders come only close enough to the ground to be easily reached with portable ladders of ordinary length, thereby preventing trespassing by adventurous lads of the neighborhood.—Our Paper.

Clean Grain Before Drying to Prevent Fire.

Clogging a drier with combustible material is a certain way to start a fire eventually. The accumulated material prevents the radiation and conduction of heat which rises to the ignition point.

This is what happened at the plant of the Garman Grain Co., at Delphos, O., Mar. 17, when neighbors discovered fire in the drier at 11:15 p. m.

Inside the drier was a quantity of car lining paper, indicating that it had been the practice to run the corn directly from the car into the drier without putting it over a cleaner or thru a screen.

The corn that had been operated upon that day contained an almost unbelievable amount of cobs and light chaff, and the elevator men, noticing this, ran the corn thru a 1-inch mesh screen, taking out several barrels of pieces of cobs that had been badly broken up by the sheller. Many of the small pieces of cob went into the drier, clogging up the duct in the heating column.

The drier was shut down at about 4 p. m., with the temperature control working properly and the temperature carried at about 215 degrees. After about two hours' work the local fire department succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which was confined to the top right hand corner of the drying column, with a damage due to overheating of two 12-in. ducts of \$50 and to the stock of about \$350.

MORAL: Clean grain before drying it.

Ohio Grain Dealers Mutual Report.

The 26th annual statement of the Ohio Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n, submitted by E. C. Eikenberry, sec'y, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1927, shows receipts for 1927 of \$26,845.08; the total receipts from all sources, including the 1926 balance, being \$56,136.46. Net losses paid during the year were \$20,215.30; total disbursements, \$28,177.56. The total net assets of the ass'n show a surplus of \$37,858.90. Losses paid since organization total \$210,905.96.

Insurance Notes

The 1927 National Fire Waste Contest Grand Prize went to Philadelphia, being awarded on March 29 by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Fire Waste Council for the best fire prevention record. In the other four population classifications the winners out of the 329 entries (with combined population of 25,565,093) were Grand Rapids, Mich.; Greensboro, No. Car.; Durham, No. Car., and Fremont, Mich. The per capita loss of all contestants in 1927 is figured at \$2.70; in 1926, \$3.07 and 1925, \$3.77. The savings credited was \$11,972,698.

Changes in Canadian

Rules for Grading

A bill for changes in the grades of wheat, oats and barley is to be introduced in the Dominion Parliament, as announced Mar. 29 by the minister of trade and commerce at Ottawa, Hon. James Malcolm.

The new rules will provide a place for the newer varieties of wheat, for yellow oats and for malting barley. The changes are an amendment Sec. 96 to the Canada Grain Act, as follows:

NEW WHEAT GRADES.

No. 1 Canada western hard white spring wheat shall include all varieties of white spring wheat equal in value to "quality" wheat, shall be well matured and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the measured bushel and practically free of damaged kernels, and shall contain 60 per cent of hard wheat kernels. It may contain 3 per cent of red spring or winter wheat. It shall not contain singly, or in any combination, more than one per cent of amber durum, red durum or kota wheat.

No. 2 Canada western hard white spring wheat shall include all varieties of white spring wheat equal in value to "quality" wheat, shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 58 pounds to the measured bushel, and shall contain 45 per cent of hard white kernels. It may contain 5 per cent of red spring or winter wheat. It shall not contain singly, or in any combination, more than two per cent of amber durum, red durum or kota wheat.

No. 3 Canada western white spring wheat shall include all varieties of white spring wheat which are excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage, and shall be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, of fair milling quality, weighing not less than 57 pounds to the bushel. It may contain 10 per cent of red spring or winter wheat. It shall not contain singly, or in any combination, more than 5 per cent of amber durum, red durum or kota wheat.

No. 4 Canada western white spring wheat shall be white spring wheat excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage, and shall be reasonably clean, weighing not less than 55 pounds to the bushel. It may contain 30 per cent of red spring or winter wheat. It shall not contain singly, or in any combination, more than 10 per cent of amber durum, red durum or kota wheat.

No. 5 Canada western white spring wheat shall be white spring wheat excluded from the preceding grades on account of damage, and shall be reasonably clean, weighing not less than 53 pounds to the bushel. It may contain 30 per cent of red spring or winter wheat. It shall not contain singly, or in any combination, more than 10 per cent of amber durum, red durum or kota wheat.

NEW OAT GRADES.

No. 1 Canada western yellow oats shall be yellow, sound, clean and free from other grain. It shall contain 95 per cent of the yellow oats, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Canada western yellow oats shall be sound, reasonably clean and reasonably free from other grain. It shall contain 90 per cent of yellow oats and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

BARLEY GRADES.

No. 1 Canada western barley shall be composed of 95 per cent of six-rowed barley that is equal in value to variety O. A. C. 21. It shall be plump, bright, sound and clean, free from other grain, weighing not less than 48 pounds to the bushel.

The lower grade must meet with all these specifications except in regard to weight. No. 2 must weigh not less than 46 pounds per bushel, and while being bright, plump, etc., may not be quite so good in these respects as No. 1.

No. 1 Canada western two-rowed barley shall be composed of 95 per cent of two-rowed barley equal in value to variety Canadian Thorpe. It shall be plump, bright, sound and clean, free from other grain, weighing not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 grade in this class must weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel, and may be a little inferior to other in regard to plumpness, brightness, etc.

No. 3 Canada western barley shall be composed of barley excluded from the preceding grades on account of inferior variety or mixture of varieties. It shall be reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain. It shall include weather stained and shrunken, but reasonably sound barley, weighing not less than 45 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Canada western barley shall include damaged barley, weighing not less than 42 pounds to the bushel. It may contain 8 per cent of wild oats or wild oats and seeds, or 8 per cent of other domestic grain. It should not contain more than 3 per cent of seeds.

Feed barley shall include all barley excluded from the preceding grades on account of light weight or mixtures. It may contain 18 per cent of wild oats or wild oats and seeds, or 18 per cent of other domestic grains. It shall not contain more than 5 per cent of seeds.

Barley inspected as "no grade" for moisture and dried, may be graded as dried of the grade to which it belongs, or as straight grade, in the discretion of the inspector.

The Link-Belt's New "Jax" Conveyor.

The rugged construction for which Link-Belt machinery is noted has not been sacrificed in the design of its new "Jax" conveyor.

Built light enough so that one man can move it easily and quickly, it makes an ideal unit for unloading bags of seeds, feeds, salt, coal, rock, etc., on wharves from or to box cars, both indoors and out.

Mounted on agricultural type wheels of fourteen inch diameter and two inch face, a twelve foot conveyor complete with motor, weighs but 640 pounds; and the fifteen foot conveyor, complete with motor, 710 pounds.

The wheels are movable to practically any point along the entire frame, which consists of two heavy pipes tied together at head and foot ends by electric steel castings. A pipe handle at the foot end facilitates ease of handling.

The casting at the head end provides a base for the motor and a grease-tight enclosed housing in which the cut reduction gears operate. All shafts are provided with anti-friction bearings.

The height of the discharge point of the conveyor can be adjusted by moving the wheels forward or backward along the conveyor frame. The wheels are also provided with three positions for vertical adjustment.

Lubrication is seldom necessary as all bearings are of the anti-friction type, and all gears run in a bath of grease.

The simplicity of design and construction of the conveyor plus quantity production permits its sale at a very low price. "Jax" Face Conveyor folder No. 1031 may be had by writing to Link-Belt Company.

Low Average Protein Content 1926 Winter Wheat.

By T. B. ARMSTRONG,

Asst. Inspector, Kansas Inspection Dept.

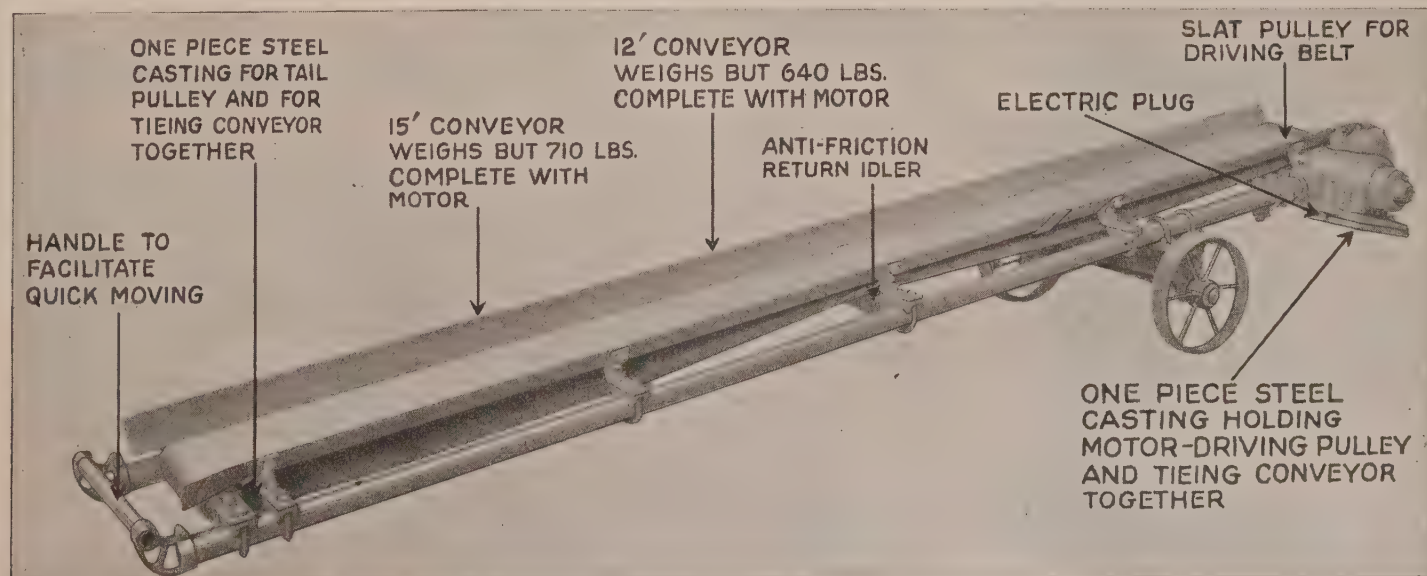
The 1927 southwestern wheat crop was disappointing both from a quality and protein standpoint, as a wet harvest caused much of the wheat to deteriorate in the shock and stack and the average protein was much lower than during preceding years. This situation caused protein premiums to be very high and at the present time there is a keen competition among mill buyers for protein wheat, with an average of about ten cents premium for each point of protein above 11% on No. 2 hard wheat.

The average protein content of the Southwest crop during the 1925 crop year, based on our laboratory figures, was 13.03%. During the 1926 crop year the average was 12.99, or about the same as during the previous year. Our average for the 1927 crop, based on the Kansas City laboratory run for a period of eight months from July 1 to Feb. 29 inclusive, was only 12.27.

More than 50% of the cars analyzed on this year's crop ran 11.90 or less protein, while during the previous year on the 1926 crop, less than 23% ran below 11.90 protein, and more than 60% was 12.50 or higher. Not only has this year's protein averaged lower than during any previous crop since our laboratories were established, but there was a greater variation in protein content than during the previous years.

Our chemist informs us that the protein on this year's crop ran all the way from 8.24 to 18.18 with the average, as stated above, of 12.27. Our Kansas City laboratory, which handled about one-half of the wheat analyzed on this market, showed a total of 22,963 official proteins; 3,060 samples submitted, 850 rechecks and 1,079 Board of Trade appeals. The average protein by months was: July, 1927, average protein, 12.02%; August, 12.44; September, 12.54; October, 12.48; November, 12.45; December, 12.50; January, 12.47; February, 12.11.

Eight months' daily average, 22,963 cars, 12.27%.



The Link-Belt's New Jax Conveyor.

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—C. R. Decker, vice-pres. of the Chase Bag Co., recently announced that the company had let contracts for the erection of new plants at Dallas and Memphis.

Minneapolis, Minn.—In the U. S. the optimism of those interested in the building trades is being borne out by the increased activity in those lines. We anticipate a busy spring and summer, with heavy consumption of linseed oil.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

New York, N. Y.—A \$66,000,000 combination to be known as the General Cement Corporation is being formed to merge the Penn-Dixie Cement Corporation with the North American Cement Corporation, by issuance and exchange of common and preferred stock and bonds.

Cincinnati, O.—The Webster Mfg. Co. has moved its offices to 503 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. This office is in charge of L. A. Scheck, who has been in the employ of the company for many years. Before taking charge of the Cincinnati office he was in charge of the Boston office.

E. D. Hill of the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., will be located at 42 Church Street, New Haven, Conn. This will enable the company more effectively to serve this community in connection with its products. The sales will be under the direction of A. F. Rolf, manager Allis-Chalmers New York office.

Collapse of the British Government's rubber price control as evidenced in the announcement that all restrictions on exports would be removed next November followed naturally the stimulated uncontrolled production in non-British rubber growing regions. The sharp drop in price of crude rubber may have an unfavorable effect upon manufacturers carrying large stocks, but a freely competitive market will redound eventually to the benefit of both manufacturers and consumers of belting, hose, tires and other rubber products. Government interference with this trade has resulted as government meddling always does, in a loss to all concerned.

The following recently purchased Munson Mills: Dow-Hale-Larigo, Inc., Royal, Ia.; J. F. Hemmings, Washington, Ia.; Fetherston &

Son, Whitewater, Wis.; Van Ess & Schreuder, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Canadian-Spillers Mfg. Co., Calgary, Alta.; Kellogg Commission Co., Chasely, N. D.; Lacey Grain Co., Ackley, Ia.; O. A. DeWerd, Redwood Falls, Minn.; R. A. Byrnes, Mullica Hill, N. J.; Mesquakie Mfg. Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.; So. Jersey Farmers Exchange, Woodstown, N. J.; Pryor & Rowell, Tracy, Minn.; Early & Co., Saskatoon, Can.; Farmers Co-Op. Store, Cleveland, Minn.; Wenatchee Mfg. Co., Wenatchee, Wash.; L. M. Cutlip, New York Mills, Minn.; Adams & Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.; Poultrymen's Service Corp., Toms River, N. J.; Wetaskiwin Produce Co., Wetaskiwin, Alta.; Kroll-Lesch Mfg. Co., Fort Madison, Ia.; Etta & Son, Loyal, Wis.; Farmers Co-Op. Elevator Co., Stewart, Minn.; Maple Lake Mfg. Co., Maple Lake, Minn.; Grain Products Co., St. James, Minn.; Farmers' Elevator Co., Maynard, Minn.; Chas. H. Eyler, Sauk Center, Minn.; Farmers Co-Op. Elevator Co., Sherwood, N. D.; Bird Island Grain & Feed Co., Bird Island, Minn.; Farmers Supply Co., Mediapolis, Ia.; Sigourney Feed Co., Sigourney, Ia.; Gossick Mills, Fairfield, Ia.; Geo. A. Wassenaar, Cascade, Ia.

Prices of Construction Material.

Portland cement in carload lots to contractors is selling at \$2.05 per barrel at Chicago, \$2.37 at Kansas City and \$2.22 at Minneapolis, this price not including sacks. Crushed stone is selling at Chicago at \$2.25 per cubic yard, on the job, and sand and gravel at the same price, in carload lots.

Galvanized sheets, 24 gage, are quoted at \$3.90 at Chicago and \$3.70 at Pittsburgh per 100 lbs., f. o. b. mill. Billet reinforcing bars are priced at \$2.50 Chicago, \$1.85 Pittsburgh.

Common brick are selling at \$12.00 per thousand delivered on the job at Chicago and \$15.00 at Kansas City. Mason's hydrated lime is quoted at \$18.00 per ton delivered on the job at Chicago.

Southern pine f. o. b. mill is quoted at \$22.50 per thousand board feet for 1 x 8 No. 2 common, smooth on 4 sides. In 16 ft. lengths common smooth pine is quoted at \$27 for 2 x 4 and \$30 for 2x10, No. 1 Structural timbers 8 x 8 are worth \$25 smooth 4 sides for 10 to 20 ft. lengths, per 1,000 ft. board measure.

A New Handbook of Silent Chain Drives.

The Morse Chain Co. has recently issued a handbook on silent chain drives that treats very thoroughly the subject of silent chain power transmission and greatly facilitates the selection and design of the proper drive for any given requirement.

Complete instructions on how to design silent chain drives are given together with a discussion of the various factors that must be considered. This is followed by an example of an actual design.

A comprehensive list of typical drives is given to assist engineers in estimating cost of drives similar to these shown. It is also helpful in that it gives pitch, width and number of teeth which may well be used on similar drives. Many tables give sprocket diameters, sprocket list prices, chain list prices, standard hub lengths, bores and other data that is useful in the successful design of chain drives. Complete instructions are given as to the installation, care and operation of Morse Drives.

One section of the book is devoted entirely to the illustration and description of Morse Drives on various types of machinery and in different industries. The new Morse Speed Reducer with Morse Flexible Coupling, enclosed in cast iron housing, is also completely illustrated and described. In fact, this book is a complete and ready reference for solving power transmission problems.

To Permit Combinations of Public Benefit.

Two or more grain firms doing business at the same or near-by stations could agree upon the margin to be taken on grain bought and upon division of territory if amendments to federal and state anti-trust acts were enacted as proposed by Benjamin A. Jarvits in an address delivered before the American Bar Ass'n, which com'ite favors relaxation of restrictions of the Sherman and Clayton Acts. Mr. Jarvits said in part:

A leading line of the machinery industry showed a net turn-over amounting to \$14,000,000 a year, but a check-up of the ten companies in that line indicated total profits of only \$130,000. This is less than 1 per cent on the total business. This explains the increasing number of articles written and speeches made about our "Profitless Prosperity," "Red Ink Business," "Volume with No Profit," etc. We are indeed sitting on a volcano.

An amendment is proposed to the Clayton Act and the Sherman Law that combinations, contracts or attempts to restrain trade by creating monopolies shall be lawful if such combinations or contracts shall be in the public interest.

It is provided that the Federal Trade Commission shall consider public interest to include any act which shall affect a lowering of prices, the rendition of improved service, raising the standards of quality, increasing the wages or shortening the hours of labor, reducing waste of time, space or materials and generally improving the standards of living or conditions of labor.

It would be absolutely unlawful today for Chrysler, Hupmobile, Packard and Studebaker to enter into an ass'n for the purpose of controlling their output and fixing their prices in order to meet competition. Yet the General Motors Corporation, controlling at least twice the volume of business done by these four companies, could determine how much its Cadillac department should produce, how much its Buick department should produce, how much its Chevrolet department should produce, etc. It could determine at what price the respective cars could be sold. Under the proposed amendments such a combination of the four companies mentioned would be permitted and encouraged.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

**COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.**

ROTARY DRIERS

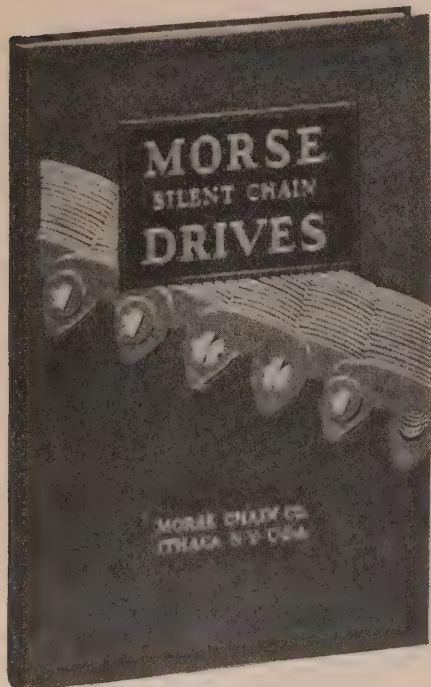
for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

**1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.**



Feedstuffs

Camden, N. Y.—The Grange Feed Mill was destroyed by fire on March 14.

Randolph, N. Y.—Easton & Brace have sold their feed business to Harkness & Brace.

Galahad, Alta.—Business interests are promoting the establishment of a feed mill here.

Sardinia, N. Y.—A \$35,000 fire loss was suffered by Sixt & Bolt on March 24, to their feed mill.

Leavenworth, Kan.—The Yankee Doodle Macaroni Co. expects to rebuild its plant which burned in March.

Antwerp, N. Y.—J. A. Baumert, feed and flour dealer, recently sold his water power rights at a reported \$240,000.

Troy, O.—C. A. Graef of Tippecanoe City has purchased and will operate the idle feed milling plant he just secured here.

Brandon, Man.—A cereal manufacturing plant to be erected here will have the support of the local Board of Trade.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Bruce Anderson and Lewis Wright have bought the A. G. Isiminger & Co.'s feed and mill business.

Durant, Mass.—W. P. Taylor and A. B. Clements are promoting the erection of a new feed manufacturing plant here.

Dallas, Tex.—A branch factory is to be opened here by the W. K. Kellogg Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., it is understood.

Evansville, Ind.—Mead Johnson Co. is planning an addition to its laboratory, to relieve the congestion of present facilities.

Jackson, Mo.—A two-story feed manufacturing plant is soon to be completed for McWilliams & Query. Seeds will also be handled.

Independence, Kan.—A complete line of mixed feeds is now being put out by the new feed manufacturing plant of the Bowen Flour Mills Co.

Newbern, Tenn.—Mixed feeds will be the only product of the newly organized Pay-Day Mills, Inc. The Newbern Flour Mill is to be operated.

Susanville, Calif.—Modern equipment for grinding and mixing poultry and dairy feeds has been installed by the Associated Storage & Warehouse Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Imperial Meal Co. has been incorporated to manufacture mixed feeds, by H. J. Bergmann, president and general manager.

Fort William, Ont.—The Board of Trade membership is interested in having a cereal manufacturing plant erected within the confines of Fort William.

Aberdeen, Wash.—The Olympic Feed Co., Inc., has bought out the Pickering's Olympic Feed Co. Fred Holms and Walter Mercer are the new proprietors.

North Riverside, Ia.—The mill of the Sioux Milling Co. here has been leased by the Well Worth Milling & Grain Co., to be used for grinding alfalfa.

Feed Movement in March.

Receipts and shipments of feedingstuffs at the various markets during March, as compared with March, 1927, in tons, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Chicago	19,163,000	12,079,500	52,089,500	58,241,500
*Baltimore	750	795		
Milwaukee	4,740	799	11,300	11,993
†New York	85	140		53
†San Francisco	281	219		
†Kansas City	6,520	4,660	17,400	14,200
Cincinnati	390	210		

*Millfeed. †Bran. †Shorts.

New Orleans, La.—Frank M. Rickert of the Rickert Rice Mills of New Orleans, and a member of the New Orleans Board of Trade, died on March 21.

Battle Creek, Mich.—An 800-bbl. flour mill being built in conjunction with the new cereal department which the Postum Co. has been erecting, is now in operation.

St. Louis, Mo.—Organization of a cereal chemists' club here was recently proposed at a special dinner by D. L. Boyer, secretary of the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—The Texas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n annual convention will be held here on May 28-30. Com'te meetings will be held the two days prior to the convention.

Valdosta, Ga.—Additional equipment is being installed in the plant of the South Georgia Milling Co., feed manufacturers. An automatic sprinkler system is also going in.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Hogan Millfeed Co. suffered a \$20,000 fire loss to its storage elevator on March 28. Fire started in the cupola and destroyed five carloads of grain.

Lyons, Kan.—A complete line of poultry mashes and feeds is now being put out by the Lyons Flour Milling Co., new modern equipment having been installed for this purpose of late.

Henderson, Ky.—The Henderson Feed Mills have been incorporated by J. S. Evans and A. S. Bugg, with a capital stock of \$100,000, for the purpose of manufacturing a complete line of mixed feeds.

Punxsutawney, N. Y.—A second robbery attempt upon the offices of the Jefferson Flour & Feed Co. on March 24, resulted in a sprung safe door, etc. The door to the safe was unlocked, presumably purposely.

Macon, Ga.—The Southeastern Milling Co.'s new plant is about ready to be placed in operation. A complete feed grinding department is a unit of this new corn meal mill, which has a capacity of over 400 bushels hourly.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Hay Inspection Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, are attempting to influence the Memphis Grain & Hay Ass'n to adopt federal hay grades for this market.

Davenport, Ia.—The Clover-Leaf Feed Co. has been incorporated by M. A. Brothers, Pres., Frank B. Howes, Vice-President, and Max E. Conn, Secretary, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Poultry, dairy, steer and hog feeds will be dealt in.

Kansas City, Mo.—R. W. Bravener is now associated with the Western Brokerage Co., dealing in cottonseed and linseed meal, millfeeds, etc. He was formerly connected with Jerry P. Parks, millfeed and feed manufacturer's supply house.

Winfield, Kan.—The remodeled Phillips Feed Mill here is now in production. Following the purchase of these properties of the Alexander Milling Co. last November, extensive additions and equipment installations were made. Phillips Feed Mills and Elevators operate at three points in Kansas now.

Domestic Exports of Feeds.

Domestic exports of feeds during February, 1927, compared with February, 1928, and for 8 months ending February, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in short tons, as follows:

	February		8 mos. ending February	
	1927	1928	1927	1928
Hay	1,266	2,423	9,713	12,395
Cottonseed cake	46,416	17,462	255,077	240,604
Linseed cake	26,407	25,035	195,563	205,316
Other oil cake	3,214	1,376	6,558	7,307
Cottonseed meal	15,359	10,209	168,253	68,865
Linseed meal	753	1,731	5,895	6,465
Other oil meal	40	421	699	919
Prepared and mixed feeds	5,012	2,070	27,111	22,422
All other feeds (including screenings)	3,237	3,130	12,423	28,074

Buena Park, Calif.—An alfalfa feed manufacturing plant is to be erected by the recently organized Alfmo Milling Co., Inc. The concern incorporated for \$100,000. Further details appear in this column of the March 10 number of the Journal.

Rice mill operators in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas met in Jennings, La., on March 28, to line up all rice millers to put over the proposed \$3,000,000 rice advertising fund. The National Rice Growers Ass'n formed a short time back, was the first move.

Reynier Van Evera, widely known secretary of the American Corn Millers Ass'n, and an active feed and flour broker with offices in Kansas City and Los Angeles, died at the age of 49, following a heart attack on March 31. His widow and four daughters survive.

Jamestown, N. Y.—The new 110 foot storage elevator of the D. H. Grandin Milling Co. was placed in operation last month. This feed manufacturing plant has a capacity of 300 tons every 10 hours. The new elevator will facilitate the handling of the 15 carloads of grain shipped in daily.

Cassadaga, N. Y.—A. P. Woods, feed miller, was robbed of what money he had on his person on March 16 by two robbers who entered the mill and pilfered the cash drawer. Mr. Woods was tied to a post in the plant while the robbers took their time to see that they left nothing other than a few checks.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Excavating for the 50-ton an hour feed manufacturing plant of the Always-A-Head Mills, Inc., the former Black & White Milling Co., is well under way. S. T. Edwards designed the new unit, which replaces the one destroyed by fire last fall. Contracts for construction of the building are soon to be let, it is understood.

Crete, Neb.—Work has just started on an additional mixed feed unit for the Crete Mills, to concentrate on the manufacture of molasses and other sweet feeds. A new warehouse, and office, and additional grain storage facilities were announced in the last number of the Journal. The expansion program involves some \$100,000 expenditure.

Kansas City, Mo.—The commercial feed department recently organized in Minneapolis by the Commander-Larabee interests (with G. S. Steward in charge) opened here April 2, merchandising a complete line of poultry, dairy and other stock feeds. L. E. Church is in charge of operations of this new department of the Larabee organization here.

A protective tariff on imports of poultry is advocated by John B. Mitchell of Chicago, who calls attention to shipments of top grade turkeys from Russia and Roumania sold in New York at 28 cents per pound wholesale, fancy geese at 20 and chickens at 30 cents a pound. These are produced by peasants living under conditions intolerable to the American poultrymen, some of whom depend upon the income from poultry for a large part of their family expenses. Argentine turkeys in prime condition in June are placed in storage and get the cream of the early American fall demand.

MINROL-PROTIN

The Complete Poultry Mineral

An interesting and informative bulletin is yours for the asking. It contains valuable formulae.

The Concentrate Products Co.
549 W. Randolph St., Chicago

Pullman, Wash.—The Pullman Chop Mill has been leased from George A. McDonald by Orville Lee, manager of the Inland Empire Milling Co., of St. John, Wash. The plant will be operated and will manufacture brands of the new proprietor.

Newport, Ark.—The new feed manufacturing plant under construction for the Jackson County Gin & Milling Co., is to be completed for operation by June 1. A complete line of manufactured meal chops, dairy and poultry feed, according to A. R. James, president. A grain elevator is under way for storage, at a cost alone of around \$15,000.—P. J. P.

Murphreesboro, Tenn.—Fire almost completely destroyed the plant of the Shawnee Mill & Grain Co., on March 30. The partially insured loss will run about \$40,000. The grain warehouse and boiler room were saved. A line of feeds was manufactured. Earl Roberts and James M. Butler were proprietors. Announcements of this new organization engaging in business appeared but a few months back.

New facts on the uses of dry skim milk will have a prominent place on the program of the third annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute, to be held in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, on April 26. The morning and afternoon sessions and the mid-day luncheon are open meetings and all who are interested are invited to attend.—H. E. Van Norman, president, American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Omaha, Neb.—Production has commenced in the new five-story \$60,000 cereal unit of the Miller Cereal Mills. The capacity of this branch of the rapidly expanding business is three carloads daily. For time past the firm has manufactured corn grits for making flakes, their product finding an outlet thru flake manufacturers located to the east. The concern now has a most complete line of corn products and by-products.

Sherman, Tex.—The Chapman Milling Co. is erecting a feed manufacturing plant here.

Jamestown, N. Y.—The Electric Mills, with ten carloads a day feed manufacturing capacity, has ceased operations.

Chicago, Ill.—Jerry P. Parks, Kansas City feed manufacturers ingredients supply house, opened quarters at 431 Utility Building, with George S. Chesbro in charge. Mr. Chesbro was formerly purchasing agent for the American Milling Co. of Peoria, Ill., which position he resigned on April 1. Millfeeds, dried butter-milk, rolled oats, linseed and cottonseed cake and meal, etc., will be merchandised from this newly opened office as well as from Kansas City.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—A company has been formed by John Grigsby and Ed. Currans for the purpose of manufacturing mixed feeds for stock and poultry, using approved government formulas. The name is the Farmers Grain & Feed Mills Co. Corn shellers, mixing machines, hammer-type mills, and sacking equipment will be electrically operated. Molasses will be imported to mix with some of the brands the concern will put out. A site on the railroad tracks has been obtained, where the new organization plans to do an extensive shipping business. The two organizers are interested locally in oil and gasoline enterprises.

The high price of feed on the Pacific Coast and the probability of a shortage later has caused feed manufacturers to purchase some 20,000 tons of manioc meal to be imported from Java. This meal is made from tapioca, a sort of tapioca flour. The flour is said to be ground up roots which produce a flour low both in protein and fiber content. The low fiber content makes it particularly desirable for mixing in certain classes of feeds. For fattening alone, the meal is also particularly good. About 70,000 tons are produced each year in Java. It can be laid down on the Coast to sell at \$30 a ton, which compares with \$43 for barley and \$48 for oats. Poultry feed manufacturers will absorb the bulk of the supply.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Work has started on the erection of a 13 story cleaning and drying plant on the site of the old feed house which burned in January of last year, for the Quaker Oats Co. The estimated cost of this fire-proof brick and re-inforced concrete addition is placed at \$225,000, which is a part of the \$5,000,000 expansion program launched by this progressive company two years ago. This unit is to be known as Cleaning and Drying House No. 3. This new structure is one of the last two large buildings planned, the remaining plant being an 11-story milling plant addition, the cost of which improvement is placed at \$275,000. No inflammable structures will be built in the future, and none now comprise the large

group now owned and operated. The Leonard Construction Co. holds the \$500,000 contract.—Arthur G. Torkelson, Lamson Bros.

Up-to-Date Elevator and Grinding Plant.

With annual receipts of \$3,000 to \$5,000 from grinding, the Wolfram Grain Co., at Brownsburg, Ind., feels well rewarded for its effort to accommodate farmer patrons by putting in special feed grinding and mixing equipment.

The grinding room is on the opposite side of the elevator from the storage bins, with driveway between, and measures 14x28. In the basement is the hammer mill fed by drag chain from one of the dump pits or shelled grain thru overhead bin, besides which there is a spout direct from cleaner to grinding bin over grinder, so while the plant is shelling and dropping into grinder bin it is grinding at the same time.

The product of the grinder goes into two bins from either of which the feed can be run loose into wagon or sacked on the inside. A sacking spout ends on the main floor right by the loading out platform, the platform being 7 feet above the ground. The value of this arrangement is the saving of labor. In loading out ground feed it is a matter of pushing it down in wagon or truck in place of lifting it up as in most places.

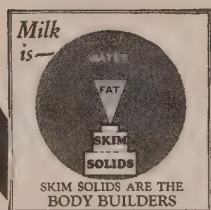
In another room is a cracked corn cleaner above three bins that hold 20 bus. of cracked corn each, with a sacking spout from each bin to take care of cracked corn trade, which is quite an item with the Wolfram Grain Co., it being common to exchange 100 bus. of corn a day in the chick season. The gross value of the feed ground runs from \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year.

The grain elevator is of 15,000 bus. capacity, of studded construction and iron clad. The McMillin Truck Dump serves three sinks, one for ear corn, one for shelled grain and one for grinding. Two legs elevate the grain to Western Cleaner on top discharging into all 8 bins. In the basement is the Western Sheller. A manlift gives easy access to the cupola. The entire plant has been remodeled and made up-to-date by L. J. McMillin.

As additional side lines the Wolfram Grain Co. handles the full line of Quaker Oats Co.'s feeds, tankage and oil meal, in fact some 30 different feeds, also coal, fencing, posts and gates. The plant is located on the P. & E. R. R., 15 miles northwest of Indianapolis.

Futures trading should not be eliminated, according to the exhaustive investigation made by the Federal Trade Commission, as it offers hedging protection to all interests, which ultimately benefits the producer.—B. F. Benson, Minneapolis.

DRY SKIM MILK in Developing Feeds Gives the Best Form of PROTEIN MINERALS LACTOSE



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38% Protein—builds muscle and meat

8% minerals—builds strong bones

50% Lactose—energy and health giving food

Write for samples and information

AMERICAN DRY MILK INSTITUTE, Inc.

160G North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Wolfram Grain Co.'s Elevator at Brownsburg, Ind.

Mixing Grain for Dairy Feeding.

Elevator managers, feed dealers and millers preparing mixed feeds for dairy farmers will find Circular 27 just issued by the University of Minnesota for their benefit of real service in meeting the requirements of their farmer patrons.

The Circular points out as the desirable characteristics of a feed mixture that: The protein content should vary with the roughage to be fed.

A feed mixture should have variety. For small producing cows at least three different grains or by-products are desirable. For heavy producing cows at least five are preferred, altho there is some advantage in having a still greater variety.

The feed mixtures should have sufficient bulk and be of a character that will not result in a pasty mass when wet.

The mixture should be palatable.

No weed seeds should be allowed, some of which would find their way with the manure to the field.

These points are taken into account in preparing the mixtures which are given.

Protein content of grain mixtures should conform to the nature of the roughage used. A cow must have a certain amount of protein. If the roughage used is alfalfa, the amount of protein needed in the grain is far less than would be the case if timothy or prairie hay is used. The first step in deciding what grain mixture is needed is to take into account the nature of the roughage with which the mixture is to be used. The following classification, while open to some criticism, serves this purpose:

1. When the roughage consists of legume hay (alfalfa, clover, soybeans, or sweet clover) with or without silage—The grain mixture should contain about 16 per cent protein.

2. When the roughage consists of mixed hay ($\frac{1}{2}$ timothy, $\frac{1}{2}$ legume) with or without silage—The grain mixture should contain about 20 per cent crude protein.

3. When the roughage consists of prairie hay, timothy hay, or corn fodder, with or without silage—The grain mixture should contain about 24 per cent crude protein.

For the dealer who wishes to prepare a mixed feed for use with the roughage No. 1, above, the circular suggests the following formulas:

Ration 1, 16 per cent crude protein:

400	pounds	ground corn
340	"	ground oats
325	"	ground barley
125	"	cottonseed meal
300	"	wheat middlings
100	"	linseed oilmeal
250	"	wheat bran
100	"	gluten feed
20	"	salt
20	"	calcium carbonate
20	"	steamed bonemeal

2,000 "

Ration 2, 16 per cent crude protein:

200	pounds	ground corn
240	"	ground barley
240	"	wheat bran
260	"	wheat middlings
500	"	ground and bolted screenings
140	"	linseed oilmeal
160	"	cottonseed meal. (choice)
200	"	molasses (cane)
20	"	salt
20	"	calcium carbonate
20	"	steamed bonemeal

2,000 "

For use with mixed hay roughage, No. 2, above, the Circular suggests for the feed dealer:

Ration 1, crude protein 20 per cent:

240	pounds	ground corn
240	"	ground oats
240	"	ground barley
240	"	wheat middlings

240	"	wheat bran
200	"	linseed oilmeal
200	"	cottonseed meal
200	"	gluten meal
140	"	gluten feed
20	"	salt
20	"	calcium carbonate
20	"	steamed bonemeal

2,000 "

Ration 2, crude protein 20 per cent

300	pounds	ground corn
300	"	ground barley
300	"	wheat bran
400	"	ground and bolted screenings
340	"	cottonseed meal
300	"	linseed oilmeal
20	"	salt
20	"	calcium carbonate
20	"	steamed bonemeal

2,000 "

Ration 3, crude protein 24 per cent.

Also adapted to use by farmers.

500	pounds	ground oats
500	"	wheat bran
400	"	ground barley
300	"	cottonseed meal
300	"	linseed oilmeal

2,000 "

The Futures Reports Nuisance.

An obscure but highly vocal citizen of Texas, who has conducted some correspondence with the Grain Futures Administration, requests a member of the United States Senate to require of the Secretary of Agriculture response as to the effect on producers of grain of suspension for a few months of regulations requiring brokers to report daily the trading position of a few individuals and firms who do business in volume of half a million bushels or more, and to outline the situation which existed in May wheat during the life of that delivery.

The obliging senator introduces an innocent looking resolution which passes the Senate without material discussion. The Secretary of Agriculture faced by a demand from the Senate apparently instructs the Grain Futures Administration to prepare whatever material may be thought advisable in order to respond to the Senate's demand. The representative of the G. F. A. appeals to the sub-com'te on appropriations of the House of Representatives to allow them enough money to do such work and the request was granted.

The G. F. A. representative confers with a Board of Trade com'te and the B. of T. requests members to give the G. F. A. the information asked for.

Now comes the G. F. A. with a "request" to all clearing members of the B. of T. to furnish list of names of every person, firm or corporation which traded in as much as 200,000 bus. of any one delivery of either wheat or corn on any one day during the first ten months of 1927 and to make a transcript of every such account showing what each such account traded in all deliveries of either wheat or corn on each day during these ten months. Also to give the local address and occupation of each such trader and to state whether or not such persons or firms are engaged in the cash grain business and to indicate for each account whether it is of a hedging, spreading, scalping, speculative or commission house character, and to do all this not later than April 30, 1928.

Has anyone any idea as to the volume of work entailed for the various clearing members of the Chicago Board of Trade?

Do they know how many thousand accounts would have to be canvassed to separate the few hundred accounts which might come within the classification described?

Who supposes the Senator who pressed the resolution for passage had any notion of such an imposition? or cared if he did know? He no doubt wanted to favor a constituent.—Lamson Bros. & Co.

Millfeed Prices Reacting.

The strong upward movement in millfeed prices, which began in November of last year and continued to heights unprecedented save in the World War period and in the years immediately following, appears to have received a definite check. The peak was reached in mid-March, when spring bran sold in Boston at \$47.25 ton. A slight wavering from this high point was followed shortly by a more rapid decline, and on March 31 the Boston quotation had fallen fully \$3.

The decline in the past week averaged \$2. Jobbers report that mill offerings are again plentiful. Mills that a week ago were reported to be out of the market now appear anxious to sell bran for immediate and April shipment.

Handlers still find a fair demand for both bran and shorts, principally from mixers in the Midwest and the East. The heavier grades are rather quiet.—Northwestern Miller, Apr. 4.

HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

Used everywhere—

NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

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Theodore Kipp, Mgr.

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Winnipeg, Manitoba

Great Variations in Feed Ingredients.

[From Address by A. F. Rolf, Detroit, at the Ohio Baby Chick Fair.]

Ohio Bulletin 63 says: "The feed nutrients to be considered in feeding stuffs are proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins. The amount and quality of nutrients in different feeding stuffs are subject to wide variations." And, again, "The many variables prevent a statement of the nutritive value of a feeding stuff that holds good in all cases.

Variation in Protein.—The last Ohio official report on feed stuffs available in my office covers the year 1925. However, similar variations are found every year, so let us look into that report. Again, taking the protein factor as an example, we find that: Bran varied from 12.50 to 18.30%; middlings, from 14.50 to 21.00%; corn meals, from 8.50 to 12.00%; ground oats, from 11.30 to 15.00%; meat scraps and tankage, from 16.30 to 80%.

Five hundred lbs. of the mixture might carry from 63.10 to 146.30 lbs. protein; and 100 lbs. of the mixture might vary from 12.62 to 29.26% protein.

Of course, if the poultryman was to confine himself to meat scrap alone, or to tankage alone, he could not get such great variations, because meat scraps varied only from 45.50% to 80.00% while the tankage variation was from 16.30% to 70.80%.

Neither is it at all likely that any Ohio poultryman would ever get all five of the ingredients at the extreme high or low points at any one time. But, so far as total protein is concerned he is quite likely to find different lots of this same "formula" varying from around 16% to 25%. Furthermore, even tho a high protein lot of one ingredient be offset, so far as total protein is concerned, by a low protein lot of another ingredient, the quality of protein in such cases would vary and be different from the ideal.

So, also would there be a constant variance in the balance of all the other nutrient factors.

So long as ingredients purchased on the open market are to be used, as purchased, so long must there be such variations in the nutrient content of any formula mixture. Such variations may not kill chickens. It is possible, in fact, to obtain average good results and profits in the face of such variations.

Any commercial feed manufacturer who has the desire can, thru chemical laboratory facilities and analysis, control this factor of variation better than the poultryman who lacks such facilities. He can buy ingredients closer to

definite standards, and reject unacceptable extremes.

Absolute uniformity, or conformity to predetermined nutrient balances, can of course be attained only by going still further. This can be done only by blending many lots of each ingredient so that each ingredient is standardized to a uniform basis before mixing. And, even this is being done.

There are, also, other "quality" factors which cannot be determined by the average poultryman. The accepted "analysis reports" do not give such information.

Variation in quality of meat scrap.—In the experimental work on Larro Research Farm we had occasion to suspect that certain lots of meat scrap were inferior to other lots although they were equal so far as protein, fat, color, odor, etc., were concerned.

After much study and research, we found that the apparently inferior lots carried a higher free fatty acid content. Repeated tests have demonstrated that the development of a high free fatty acid content in meat scrap, or even contact of such material with other ingredients in a mixture, destroys vitamins A and D, and greatly lowers the value of the product.

It is impossible to tell anything about the free fatty acid content of a meat scrap except by a complex, laboratory analysis. This factor may change as the product ages under certain storage conditions. The average purchaser can tell nothing about this factor.

As a result of these discoveries we are now purchasing meat scrap on a free fatty acid basis as well as on a protein guarantee, and will not accept any meat scrap which has more than 8% of the fats in the form of free fatty acid. Some of the lots we have rejected have run as high as 46.53% of the fats as free fatty acids. Even such a lot would, however, pass all the generally accepted tests and be considered as a high quality product.

In like manner there are many other quality tests which can be, and are, applied to various ingredients only by manufacturers of the better class of commercial feeds.

It is true that it costs more to make these better commercial feeds than many home mixtures. But, the sooner the poultryman forgets "cost of feed" and substitutes "profit over feed cost" as the only guide to feed values, the better off he will be.

Canada's National Railway System is asking 25 million dollars from parliament for additions and betterments.

New Feed Trademarks.

Elmore Milling Co., Oneonta, N. Y., has filed trademark Ser. No. 260,434, the letters "CHIX SAVER," particularly descriptive of chicken feed.

Duluth-Superior Milling Co., Duluth, Minn., has filed trademark Ser. No. 259,398, the word "RED POLL," particularly descriptive of wheat mixed and other stock feed.

Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., Kansas City, Kan., has filed trademark Ser. No. 256,052, particularly descriptive of stock and poultry feeds. The mark comprises the word "NUTRENA," within a hexagonal border, said word and border being imprinted on a golden background.

Minerals in Feeds.

The efficiency of any supplementary mineral feed depends, of course, upon the results obtained under practical use. It is evident from practical and experimental work conducted that in order to obtain the highest degree of efficiency, minerals must be combined both organically and inorganically in the proper proportions.

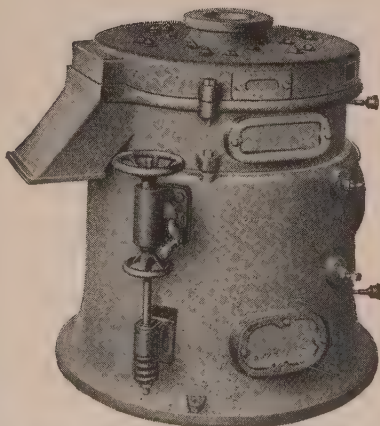
The ratio between calcium and phosphorus must be fairly definite. Then, too, the quantity of impure ingredients must be kept at a decidedly low percentage and should be eliminated if possible. The mineral mixture used in some of our experiments was a commercial product containing calcium, phosphorus, sodium, iron, sulphur, manganese and various other elements which act directly upon assimilation of the ration. There is a vast variation in the value of minerals and one should be sure that a product is being used having the qualities necessary to produce the results.—Prof. Wm. H. Lapp.

The total Kansas country mill stocks on March 1 are placed at nearly 20,000,000 bus. against the government's figures of 3,340,000 bus., by a recapitulation made by the Northwestern Miller.



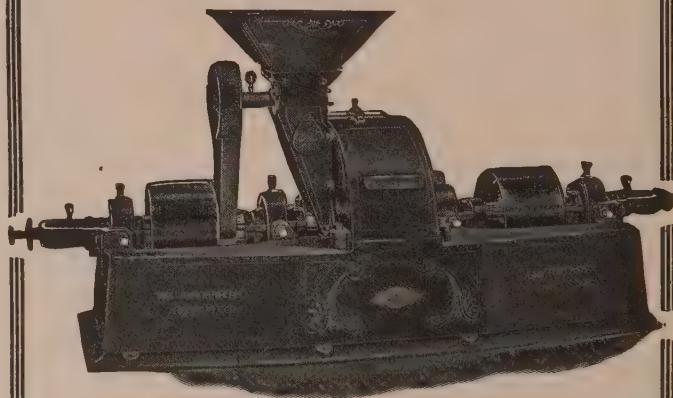
VERTICAL GRINDER

Has all the features of a double head attrition mill in little space and at low cost. It will grind almost anything. Furnished with Line Start motors when required.



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MILWAUKEE, WIS. U. S. A.

The "HALSTED"
HAS NO EQUAL

No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
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Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

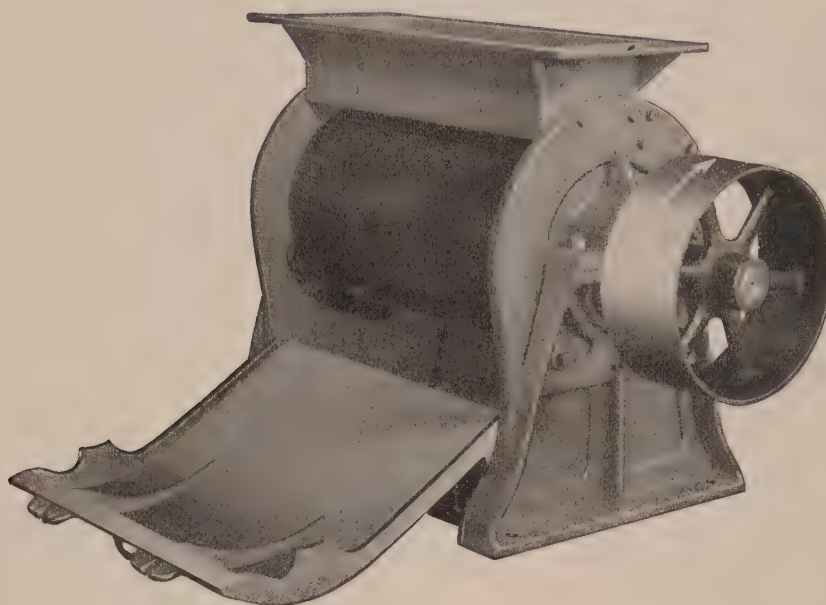
Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.

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"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



Eureka Corn Cutter

Steel cut corn, durum wheat, milo maize, peas, millet and kafir corn sell for much better prices than ordinary cracked, ground or milled feed.

The Eureka Cutter

makes a cleaner, brighter and more uniformly sized product than is possible with any other means of reduction. Much less fine residue, no jagged edges or splinters. Cuts corn with excessive moisture perfectly; requires less power. Makes a highly saleable product that

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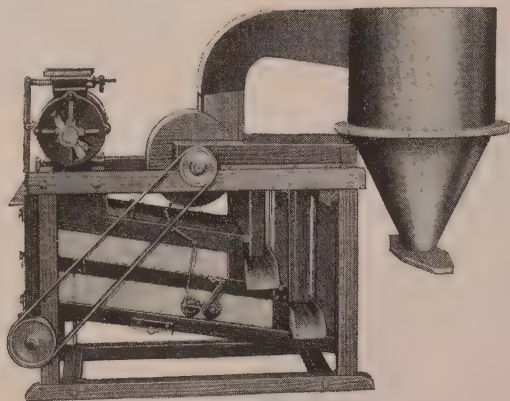
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"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

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HAINES CONCENTRATED DISC MILL

A grinding machine, a cutting machine, a grader and an aspirator combined in one.

An indispensable unit for every elevator, mill and feed house.

Compact — efficient — inexpensive.

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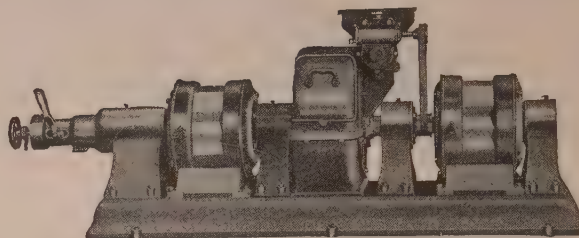
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GRINDERS**

It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

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10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. *Gt.*
N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.



How Long Do You Keep a Customer Waiting for His Grist?

Can you grind his load of grain while he waits only a short time or are you sending him elsewhere because of slow service?

MONARCH ATTRITION MILL

grinds oats, corn and all kinds of feed stuffs, into a cool, fine uniform meal fast enough to please the trade and make it highly profitable.

The Monarch is known everywhere for its durability, its dependability, its low upkeep and operation cost, and for its ability to give customers the kind of feed that keeps them coming back.

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\$1.50 to \$3.50.

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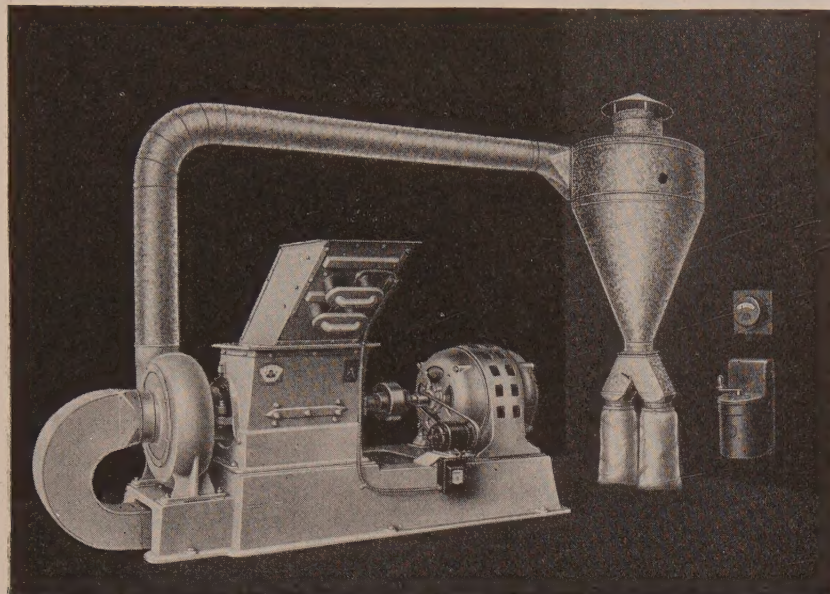
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175 Rooms — 100 Baths
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And twelve others
Operated for your comfort by

EPPLEY HOTELS CO.

SOME GRAIN DEALERS have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.

Hammer Mill Grinding Profits



The profits are mainly the difference between the money you take in for grinding and the money you pay out for POWER.

The Miracle Ace Hammer Mill is making more money for its owners because it will grind on an average of 3000 lbs. for the same amount of power that other mills use in grinding 2000 lbs.

Here are the reasons for this:

1. The solid and heavy cast en bloc rotor, with its flywheel action, enables the hammers to strike a crushing blow against the corrugated plates that nothing can withstand.
2. The 2½ pound tee head corrugated and slotted chrome nickel steel hammer strikes a blow that in comparison to other hammers is more like comparing the blow of a tack hammer to a sledge hammer.
3. Lack of vibration, which enables more power to be transmitted to the hammer blow, as well as gives longer life to the machine. This is secured by a heavy box frame cast in one piece. Imagine if this frame was bolted together and you will see how impossible it would be to be free of vibration.

WHAT YOUR GRINDING SHOULD COST

This depends on what you have to pay per K.W. for power. But here are the figures from all over the country for Miracle Ace Hammer Mills. With power ranging from 3c to 6c per K.W., the cost of operating Miracle Ace Hammer Mills ranges from 15% to 30% of the grinding charge.

Just figure out any hammer mills grinding tolls and if you find the power going over 30% of the grinding charge then BEWARE.

Here are two large feed companies, in different parts of the country and grinding different kinds of feed, both of whom are right now operating other hammer mills in competition with Miracle Aces, and they know which are the most efficient—there is no guessing with them.

The Middle States Milling Company at Springfield, Mo., have a No. 5 Miracle Ace direct connected to a 75 h.p. motor. They also have two other well known makes of hammer mills. One of these is direct connected to a 40 h.p. motor, while the other is connected to a 50 h.p. motor with a tex rope drive. This firm writes and says: "Our Miracle Ace Hammer Mill is grinding over twice as much as our other two hammer mills put together."

The Brooks Elevator Co., at Minneapolis, one of the largest grinders of screenings in the U. S., have two No. 5 Miracle Aces direct connected to 75 h.p. motors. They also have over 15 other direct connected hammer mills—altogether 4 different well-known makes. They say "Our Miracle Aces are grinding more than double any of our other hammer mills with the same horsepower."

Any man mechanically inclined will see at once from our booklet "The Miracle Ace" why these mills operate with less power—write for it.

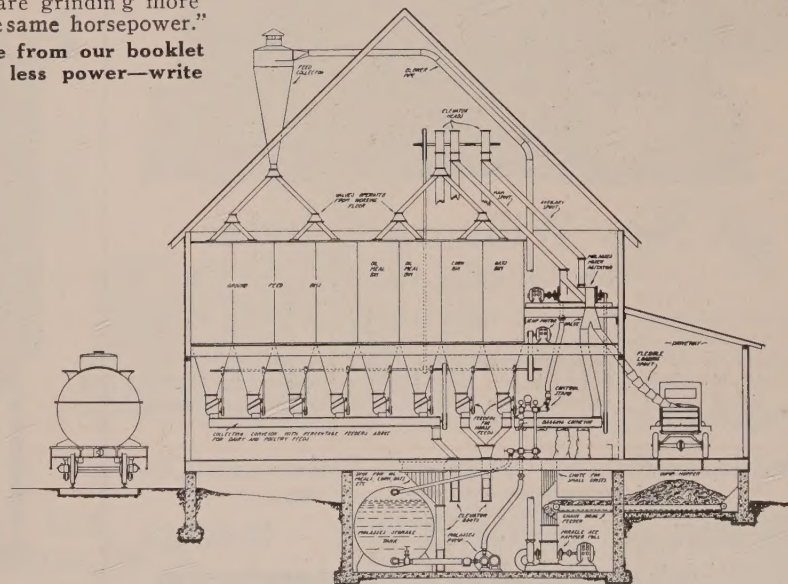
The Miracle Cold Molasses Process

Nothing within the last 30 years has aroused as much interest as the announcement of this new and wonderful cold molasses process.

Putting cold molasses on feeds—without any heating whatsoever—has been tried over and over for many years past, but without any practical success.

The discovery of how to do this was accidental and was invented by George M. Agee of Des Moines, Iowa. This process is now in operation in various parts of the country and is making more money for its owners than anything ever introduced to feed millers.

The exclusive franchise for the Miracle Molasses Process can be had for your community under certain conditions. It is a most valuable franchise. Write or wire for particulars at once. Also ask for our booklet describing the process, it is the "Miracle Molasses Process."



Our Miracle Molasses Process installed in a model sweet feed plant

The Anglo-American Mill Company

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Gruendler America's Leading Hammer Mill

The **GRUENDLER** of today is the greatest **GRUENDLER** ever built. Highest capacity per horsepower ever obtained in any grinding machinery. Positive automatic feeder and tramp iron catcher. Quick change of screens while machine is in operation. Adjustable for coarse or fine grinding.

All grinding parts can be replaced or taken out without removing the feeder or top. Solid base and large ball bearings assure absolute protection against shut down.

Write for Bulletin on latest **GRUENDLER** Feed Mill

Gruendler Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

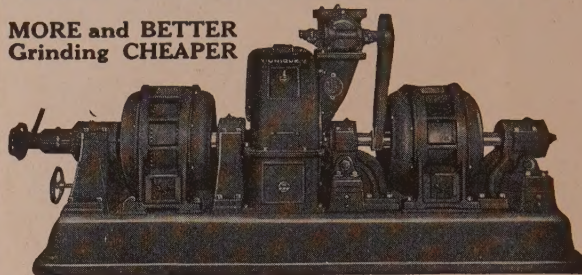
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For Greatest Profit In Feed Grinding, Employ The **UNIQUE** BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

**MORE and BETTER
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The patented curved arm runnerhead admits of producing a greater volume of grinding.

The tramming device insures uniformity of products at all times.

The improved grinding plates—the high grade ball bearings—and the general substantial construction insure that this increased amount of uniform grinding will be done at the lowest possible cost for general maintenance.

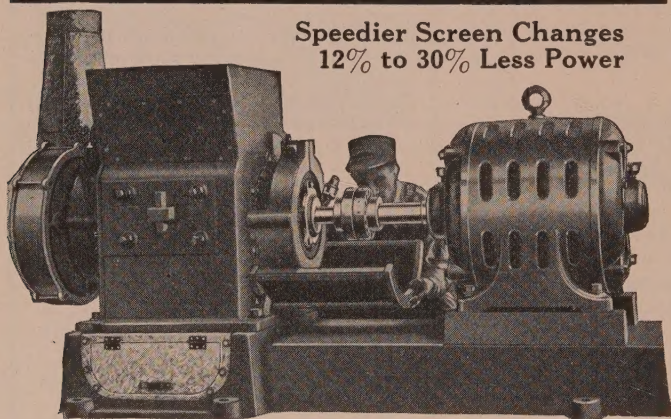
We shall be glad to send you complete description on request. Write us.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

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12% to 30% Less Power**

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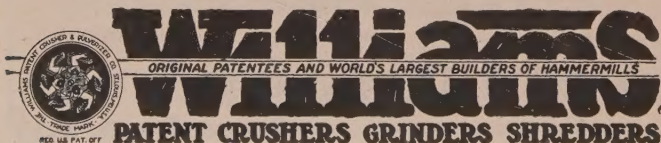
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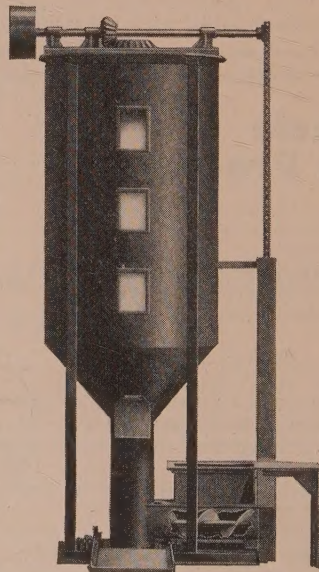
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For the accurate and rapid mixing of dry feeds for stock and poultry.

All steel construction—requires minimum floor space and power — shipped ready to operate.

Convenient — Durable — Efficient.

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This letter from Shepherdsville Roller Mills is conclusive proof that the capacity and grinding qualities of the "Jay Bee" mill puts it

In a Class by Itself

—the "Jay Bee" Mill will meet your every grinding requirement. With its installation your custom grinding will increase rapidly.

—the superior grinding of the "Jay Bee" and its great capacity and low operating cost puts it in a class by itself.

—you can increase your business on flour, bran, shorts, cottonseed meal, oil meal, etc. Your customer will not go elsewhere for these, if you do his grinding with a "Jay Bee."

—you can easily build up a fine trade on dairy, poultry, cattle and hog feeds, manufactured by your "Jay Bee" mill.

—the one big mistake you can make in your business is to put off buying a "Jay Bee" mill.

Will the "Jay Bee" pay? The Cerro Gordo Farmers Co., Mason City, Iowa, made a net profit of 166% in 1 year—The Webster Mill, Webster, N. Y., increased their business \$5000 the first year, by giving their customers what they want.

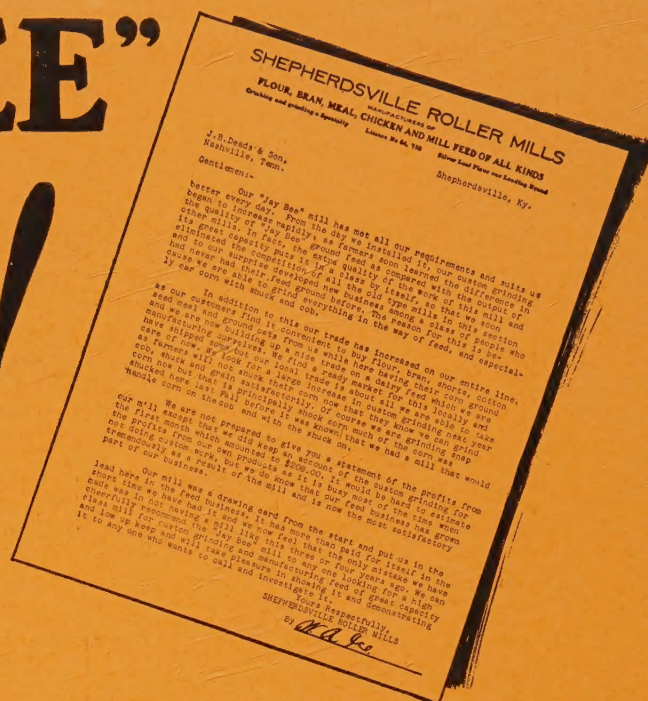
Sizes and Styles to meet every grinding requirement. Write for descriptive literature. We can show you how to increase your business.

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132 Hickory St. • Utica, N. Y.

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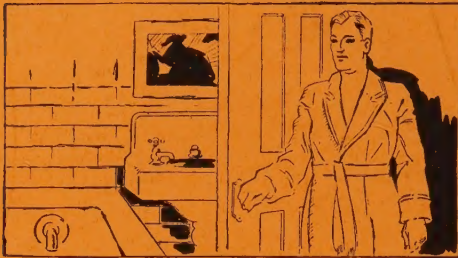
446 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Neb.



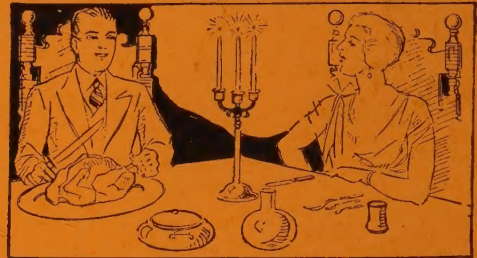
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